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## LITERATURE.

*Calendar of State Papers and MSS. relating to English Affairs, existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice.* Vol. VI. Part I. 1555-1556. Edited by Rawdon Brown. Rolls Series. (London: Longmans & Co., 1877.)

THE last volume of Mr. Rawdon Brown's *Calendar* extended over twenty years. The part now published is crowded with the correspondence of as many months, and contains the letters of Cardinal Pole from the transcript in St. Mark's Library, the despatches of Venetian envoys from Paris and Brussels, when the King of England resided at Brussels, and those in which Navagero, ambassador at Rome, describes the growth and progress of the conflict between the Caraffas and the House of Habsburg, which are sufficient by themselves to secure for the volume a high place among authorities for the history of the sixteenth century. Of the papers which relate particularly to England, more than a hundred, or one-sixth of the entire volume, are already printed, either in Quirini or in Mr. Friedmann's recent work. But Pole's Letters were carelessly edited, and the fifth volume appeared when the editor, Quirini, was dead. Three letters which he left undated, and which Mr. Rawdon Brown assigns, by conjecture, to June 2 and 15, and September 26, were written June 6 and 9, and September 27. One of them begins, in the *Epistolae Poli*, as follows: "Scripseram jam ad S. V. statim ut de Summo Pontificatu ei delato audivi." It should be: "Jam scripseram ad Sanctitatem Vestram statim, ut mihi allatum est de felici eius ad Summum Pontificatum assumptione." In another Quirini makes him say that he is very sorry for the disgraced Cardinal Camerlengo—*quamquam id quidem magnopere dolebam*. These words were omitted in the copy sent to Rome. In many cases the manuscript at St. Mark's confirms the errors of the printed text, but later on it will supply Mr. Rawdon Brown with an important correction. In a long letter to the Pope (*Epist.*, v., 22) the editors have left out several pages in which Pole extols the virtues of Philip II. ("quem propter naturae clementiam et mansuetudinem ad pacem natum omnes praedicabant"), and advises Paul IV. to sue for peace—"viam ad veram cum Deo et hominibus pacem suo exemplo docere; id vero faciet si, ut publico bono et quieti consulat, de iure suo aliquid remittat, et de fastigio dignitatis suae aliquantulum sese dimittere dignetur." There can be little doubt that this letter, in which

his own representative went over to the enemy, helped to renew in Paul IV. his ancient aversion for the man whom he had excluded from the papacy.

As Mr. Rawdon Brown gives many biographical notices of persons mentioned in the *Calendar*, it might be worth while to explain that Fra Bartolomeo de Miranda is better known to the world by the famous name of Carranza; and that Monsignor Agostini who comes and goes obscurely in the spring of 1555 is a man whom Niebuhr calls the great Antonius Augustinus; who was the deepest scholar the Church possessed in that age; whose Instructions for his mission to England are among the most curious documents of the Reformation; and whose Report, if he wrote one, is still worth seeking in the Vatican. As the *Errata* will appear with the second part, there is time for several obvious emendations. At p. 281 Queen Mary sends word to Philip "that on several accounts she ought not to wish for his return." She said, on the contrary, that it was impossible to wish for it more than she did. The man who (p. 196) proposes to "save an additional 150,000 crowns annually upon the ordinary expenditure" in reality promised to increase the revenue to that amount in excess of the expenditure. Decano is a Dean, not a Deacon; and Cardinal Schomberg was not Luther's brother-in-law. It is stated at p. 66 that Marillac was Bishop of Vienne; at p. 83, L'Aubespine is Bishop of Vannes; at p. 87 he is not Bishop of Vannes. The fact is that the Bishop of Vannes was Marillac. Rhenanus lived and died a Catholic, and at the time when we are told that he was a Lutheran, there were no Lutherans, for Luther had not posted his Theses. Foxe relates that the king's confessor, a Grey Friar, Alphonso, preached against the burning of heretics; and the statement is one of those which are taken to prove that Philip, during his brief stay in England, was not a promoter of persecution. Mr. Rawdon Brown calls the preacher "a conscientious and free-spoken Churchman." He would hardly have appreciated the compliment. In one of his works he relates that he had seen heretics beheaded in Flanders, drowned in Guelders, burnt at Paris and in Spain, and that he had it on good authority that at Bruges they were plunged into boiling oil; and he adds that there is no objection to any of these modes of treatment.

Many papers in the volume are of such significance that it is unsatisfactory to be deprived of their exact terms. On page 10 we read that Pole was a member of the Committee on Church Property, and that the committee conferred with the king and queen. Neither statement can be found in the Italian. The first paragraph on page 11 ought to change places with the second. At the Calais Conference "the Legate commended the piety of the sovereigns in referring their disputes to the judge appointed by Christ for his Church, by means of a Council." The proposal was to accept the arbitration, not of the Pope, but of a future Council; and the object of the Legate's remarks was to turn the point by dwelling on the fact that the Council was to be summoned by the Pope—*che*

*Sua Santità indicasse*. These words are not reproduced in the *Calendar*. In his summary of the proceedings of Convocation, Pole is made to say: "They have especially censured the illicit matrimonial union of the religious, of professed nuns, and of all persons in holy orders; . . . this matter has been regulated, as also that of their serving the bishops." There is not a word about professed nuns, or about serving bishops. Paul IV. is reported as saying: "This supremacy of the Church must be given to the first city in the world, it having been *domina gentium*, and of which He said, *Imperium sine fine dedi*; so we hope it will be perpetual." If this was not published by the authority of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, many people would hesitate to believe that the Pope proved his own Primacy by the text of a promise made by Jupiter to Venus. In a report of Pole's first sermon, by the Brescian notary, Faitta, the following passage occurs: "The angel said afterwards, 'Fear not, Gideon, thou shalt not die, but wilt free the people of Israel from the hands of their enemies;' yet did this seem impossible to him, on account of his decrepid age, and because his wife was barren and very old indeed." Why Gideon should despair of Israel because his wife was very old indeed would be hard to understand; but it is easy to restore the words which the Italian scribe forgot. Pole writes to Philip: "By no means should the king allow himself to be induced to wage war on the Pope, especially on account of the truce which had been made." His words were, that the king should not be the first to break the truce—*et esset il primo a romper la tregua fatta*. Nobody surpasses Mr. Rawdon Brown in the knowledge of the language and the diplomatic literature of Venice: yet, even in his experienced and generally careful hands, the suppression of the text is yielding its inevitable fruit. I am able to bear witness in this, as in other places, that the mistake was not made by himself, but by the writer of the manuscript before him. The true reading is supplied by the copy of the same letter in the *Libros de Berzosa* at Simancas. Indeed, the Venetian Codex which Mr. Rawdon Brown has made so conspicuous is shown, by some of the passages which he gives textually, to be often defective. Of Pole's surrender of Church lands, we read "che ognuno poteva molto bene accorgere la sua dispensava esser totalmente una permissione ob duritiam." It ought to be "la sua dispensa esser solamente una permissione ob duritiem." Morone writes to Pole: "Perchè ha mosso col suo spirito il Vicario suo a dar la cura di essa Chiesa et di tutto il regno di Inghilterra, ma anchora di questa Santa Sede, et come io spero di tutta la Christianità." We cannot suppose that the government of the Church of Rome and of all Christendom was appended to the see of Canterbury; and Morone's real words are—"per honor e gloria di Dio, e per beneficio non solo di quella Chiesa e di tutto il regno d' Inghilterra, ma ancora di questa Santa Sede."

Badoer, writing from Brussels, describes the circumstances attending the abdication of the Emperor; and the firm purpose of

Philip II. to keep the sea between himself and his queen. There is a strange description of Alva as a broken and feeble man in 1555; and a statement of the Minister Viglius, that although 1,300 heretics had been put to death in Holland in eighteen months, the policy of persecution had proved unavailing, and was to be given up. Bernardo Navagero was one of those grave and reverend Venetians who turned into cardinals without changing anything but the colour of their robes, and he afterwards presided at Trent. His despatches, his Report, and the defence of his Report, have long been recognised as the most authentic source of knowledge for the reign of Paul IV., and entire volumes have been composed almost exclusively of the information they supply; but Mr. Rawdon Brown has been the first to make them generally accessible. He has omitted some early portions which contain characteristic matter taken from the lips of the Pope—such, for instance, as his determination to seek aid, if necessary, from the Turk (Despatch of October 5, 1555); his hope to make Italy independent, in his old age, as he had known it in his youth (October 25, December 19); his disbelief in the utility of Councils (December 7); his wish to effect such reforms in his own Court that he might be in a position to impose reforms on the princes of Europe (January 25). In truth, all this bears but indirectly on English history, and it would be as fair to say that there is too much as too little of Navagero. It is impossible not to admire the vigour with which the aged Pontiff utters his scorn and detestation of Charles V., or to deny the justice with which he exclaims: "What province, what noble, well-stored, and wealthy city ever fell into your hands that did not remain miserable, impoverished and starving, and in such a state that worse could not be imagined? Do you wish to do so by the rest of the world?" He regarded even the Lutherans with favour, as possible auxiliaries against the Spanish tyrant. "Had they been negotiated with, a good understanding being formed to guarantee them against oppression, they would have done anything. . . . There were more Lutherans in his [Charles's] army than in the Landgrave's. But *nomine* the war was against the Lutherans, and *re* against Germany, in order to subjugate it. And to a Roman, his prisoner, after asking him what they were doing at Rome, most especially the Pope, the Landgrave said, 'We have not so much difference with the Roman Church as to prevent our adjusting it speedily; but the difficulty is with the Emperor, who seeks to deprive us of our liberty.'" The meaning of this language in the mouth of him who had restored the Inquisition is that the measure had been designed against the vague theology of such men as Pole, and that Caraffa was one of those who would willingly have preserved religion in Germany by concessions while they preserved authority in Italy by force.

ACTON.

A COLLECTION of water-colour drawings and engravings, and a few other works of art, has recently been bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum by Mr. A. S. Hobson.

*On Horseback through Asia Minor.* By Captain Fred Burnaby. With Portrait and Maps. In Two Volumes. (London: Sampson Low & Co., 1877.)

CAPTAIN BURNABY'S reputation, as founded on his *Ride to Khiva*, is of a kind peculiarly difficult to sustain; those who most enjoyed that work may fairly have speculated how far its success was due to exceptional conditions, and may have taken up the present one with some misgivings. We think they will find all such misgivings to have been unfounded. If the author's personal adventures are on this occasion of a less sensational kind, the interest is quite as well sustained; and, however well chosen the ground of his former campaign, it cannot compare in general interest with that from which he has now returned. The war had not begun when he reached Constantinople, and his object being, as he tells us, to "arrive at the truth," he determined to avoid those provinces more immediately subject to European control and intrigue, and to cross into Asia, where the Turk is generally supposed to be at home, and where his system of government and treatment of subject races may, therefore, be seen to advantage—or otherwise.

The work before us has, like the *Ride to Khiva*, considerable attractions apart from the interest and importance of the country visited. *Le style c'est l'homme*; and the subject-matter, whether consisting of anecdote, dialogue, reflections or personal adventure, is thus inspired with a constant and ever-varying flow of life and movement. The author has the happy knack of making himself at home among the most widely differing classes, of awakening their friendly sympathy, and drawing out their opinions. His descriptions, therefore, of society, and the views and opinions gathered in free and familiar intercourse with all creeds and ranks from the Pasha to the muleteer, have a value besides their pictorial merit for those who are studying the great question of the day. Captain Burnaby has strong and decided views on this question, and he cannot be accused of concealing them, but this does not necessarily invalidate the testimony of an honourable and competent witness. Though a thorough-going partisan, he is not a blind admirer; indeed, his sympathy with the Turk seems rather political than personal. He is not insensible to the courtesy and hospitality which he met with, but when, for instance, he is mercilessly cheated by his Turkish servant, he does not seem to think him much worse than his neighbours; while the carelessness, apathy, and want of method too commonly displayed in all the active concerns of life make him very despondent as to the future. As to the Russians, he declares he "likes the people;" if he dissembles his love, it may be that his feelings are somewhat pointed by past experience. On the other hand, his plain and downright manner of stating things must be especially offensive to people who believe that speech was given for quite a different purpose; and thus, when he reached Armenia, he found that the Russian Government had sent strict orders to all their consulates to

save them from this too candid friend, and on no account to allow him to cross the frontier. If this was the case before the publication of the present work, our traveller may consider "All the Russias" as permanently closed to him, for his book is incidentally throughout, and directly through documents printed in the Appendix, a heavy indictment against Russian rule. He quotes from Reports of our Consuls in Circassia instances of atrocities identical with those which, committed by the Turkish irregulars (chiefly Circassians) in Bulgaria, alienated from Turkey the sympathies of Europe. He reprints, too, the account of the cruelties lately inflicted during the persecutions of the Uniate Greeks in Poland, and marvels at the attraction felt by high-minded religious Englishmen towards a Church so degraded and corrupt. The active sympathy displayed by such persons for Russia in the present war has been noted as a curious proof of the increasing influence of the religious sentiment on national affairs, and Captain Burnaby quotes, as a melancholy instance of that clerical zeal which is not according to knowledge, a truculent poetical effusion, which we should be glad to see disavowed, by Bishop Cleveland Coxe. If "a bishop should be no striker," neither should he be the cause of striking in others.

There are many who will agree with our author as to the ambition, hypocrisy, and cruelty which mark the policy of Russia, and who see the advantage, as a bulwark against her aggression, of a Power which (though rather by accident than on principle) is relatively tolerant and liberal, but who yet will not accept his conclusion that we should support Turkey by force of arms. The problem, indeed, how to oppose the aggressor and to support the Turk without becoming responsible for the scandal of his Government is an old and a tough one. We find it, before the Crimean War, causing ambiguity in the utterances even of so accurate a thinker as the Prince Consort,\* and it still awaits solution.

The English soldier-servant whom Captain Burnaby had with him is a somewhat conventional character as a *dramatis persona*, but his opinions of the Turk are characteristic. His first feeling is of course one of contempt. A race of men who drink only water, and say their prayers regularly in public; who "grow hay tobacco when they might grow shag tobacco;" who eat with their fingers, and who never unsaddle their horses for weeks together, "cannot be of much account." But the climax of his contempt, as Englishman, soldier, and servant, is reserved for the recruits, who, though marching in rags, and frostbitten, and without food for twenty-four hours at a time, cannot yet "muster a grumble among them." He discovers, however, to his great surprise, that the Turk "knows something about a horse," and that his saddle is better suited for a horse's back than an English one; he finds, too, that these spiritless recruits, however they are kept themselves, always keep their rifles in perfect order, and are dying to meet the enemy; and

\* See a "Memorandum for the Consideration of the Cabinet," in *Life of the Prince Consort*, ii., 527.



he finally admits that "there is something to be learned, even from Turks."

From what he saw and heard our author seems to think that the country is suffering less from active misgovernment than from a total want of order and system—that general disorganisation, in short, which Mr. Palgrave considered to be the result of the reforms of Sultan Abdel Majid. He found many of the officials humane, intelligent, hard-working men, very different from our popular conception of them; but their tenure of office is so short and uncertain that no continuous effort or concerted action for the public good is possible. The evils of centralisation, too, with such a centre as Constantinople, may easily be imagined, but even according to Armenian testimony the tone and spirit of the administration is gradually becoming more liberal and humane. Much mischief is done by Russian intrigues, and yet these are carried on openly, and without any attempt on the part of the Turks to check them—a curious contrast to the system of their enemy; but Turkey has, in fact, not yet reached even that stage of civilisation represented by passports and an all-pervading *espionnage*. Perhaps, after all, great as is the suffering caused by all this laxity and absence of system, it does not equal that produced by a more elaborate system like the Russian, where the instruments who work it are generally corrupt. Captain Burnaby reports a good deal of coquetting with Russia on the part of the Armenians in the heart of the country, but much less nearer the frontier, where they could compare their own practical freedom and opportunities of national development with the condition of their compatriots under the Russian rule. But the state of the country is deplorable. Even on his rapid journey, in the depth of winter, the author could observe many traces of that civilisation which once gave so much importance to these regions—fertile lands lying untilled, and an almost total absence of roads by which their produce could be conveyed to the coast. Mines of silver, gold, iron, and copper lie almost untouched, their working being, besides, hampered by heavy duties. Lead mines, indeed, are worked by the Kurds: the wants of man are few in those parts, but he cannot do without bullets.

Our author brings much evidence to prove that Mussulman and Christian, if not on cordial terms, at all events live pretty comfortably beside each other. His conviction, after repeated enquiries and sifting of their stories, is that the Christians have not, according to the accepted standard of civil and religious liberty in those countries, any grave causes for complaint. The Turk has a certain contempt, not altogether ungrounded, for the Armenian, and the latter, while criticising the faults of the system under which he lives, will not put his own shoulder to the wheel. In their private dealings the Armenian will rarely go out of his way to help a Turk, or *vice versa*; yet they mingle freely in social intercourse, and any little outbursts of fanaticism on the part of children or ignorant persons are put down by the more respectable Turks.

The feeling against Russia was not every-

where confined to the Turks, and in some places the Government was preparing to arm the Christian population. There was everywhere a deep conviction that their cause was a just one, and that they were going to fight for their homes and for their faith against an implacable enemy. The speakers were not generally sanguine, but some talked, not merely of driving back the invader, but of permanently crippling him, and redressing the wrongs, not only of their Circassian neighbours, but of Poland, and of the *Baltic provinces*! Our author expressed the hope that they would fight fairly, and not slaughter women and children; but an old Circassian chief and exile, to whom he made this remark, after describing the nameless horrors inflicted on his own kinsfolk, said that the Circassian troops would certainly do to the Russians as the Russians had done to them.

Everywhere preparations were being made for war, which no one believed could be averted. At Tokat the "Caimacan" (as the author—inadvertently, no doubt—always spells that title) invited Captain Burnaby to see a battalion start.

"Immense enthusiasm prevailed amid the bystanders. Numbers of volunteers were offering their services.

"Look at these men, sir," observed Radford, who was riding behind me; "they do not look as if they liked going as soldiers: bless my heart alive, if they ain't a-crying!"

"I glanced in the direction he was pointing, and saw thirty or forty men with most woe-begone faces, and some of them in tears.

"Why are you crying?" I said to one of their party. "Are you afraid of being killed?"

"No, Effendi. We want to go with our brothers in the battalion, and to fight by their side; but the major will not take us, he says that his battalion is complete. Do ask him to let us accompany him! Our hearts are full of sorrow at being left behind." . . .

"By this time the sergeants had succeeded in arranging their men in the ranks; and the major going downstairs, followed by the Imaum or chaplain of the regiment, the latter addressed the battalion. The Imaum was attired in a lieutenant's uniform, but with a green turban round the fez, as a distinctive mark of his profession. The chaplain's discourse was not a long one. It was listened to with great attention by the populace. When he had finished the ranks were again broken by a crowd of eager, excited Mussulmans, who rushed up to embrace their friends. . . . "Listen to those poor women there," the Caimacan continued, as we rode through the gate, preceded by the brass band of the regiment playing a melancholy march. A deep wail could be heard even above the noise of the instruments. The wives, mothers, and other female relatives of the soldiers, had not been permitted to enter the barracks; but from an early hour they had taken up a position along the streets. The bitter cry, which was joined in by hundreds of voices, announced to the people in the very outskirts of the town that the battalion was on the march.

"Presently the band ceased playing; and the old major, his long white beard streaming in the wind, began singing the words 'God is great; there is but one God, the God, and there is but one Prophet, the Prophet, and he is the Prophet of God.'

"The soldiers took up the strain, ten thousand bystanders joined in the verse—it even silenced the women's wail—and resounded along the banks of the river: here taken up by some people on the ruined citadel, the words were re-echoed back to us; there wafted by the breeze to an adjacent hamlet, the peasantry swelling the chorus. The

standard of the battalion, with the crescent embroidered on a green border, was raised high in air, and several of the crowd rushing up to the major, implored him to take them in his ranks.

"It was a striking scene—these weeping women in their shroud-like dresses; the many-coloured garments of the men; the excited soldiery; the still more excited major; and the immense religious enthusiasm."

We have, perhaps, considered Captain Burnaby's book somewhat exclusively from one side—viz., in its bearing on matters of great present interest—but, without underrating its merit from this point of view, it is only fair to say that the book in no way resembles or professes to be a political treatise. It is a racy and amusing narrative of a journey full of incident and difficulty. On the elevated plateau between Erzeroum and Van a winter journey is a formidable matter. On one occasion they found the road blocked by a snow-drift, which was cleared in an original fashion.

"Ordering one of the Persians to make his camels retire about two hundred yards, the Kurd called twenty of the best mounted of the villagers to his side; then, striking his horse and shouting wildly, he galloped along the track and charged the drift. In a second or two nothing could be seen but the head of the rider; his steed was entirely hidden from our view. After a few struggles the man backed the animal out of the snow, having made a hole in it some twenty feet long by four wide. The next horseman rode at the place, like his leader. Each Kurd followed in succession. They finally forced a passage.

"It was a wild sight to witness—these Kurds, in their quaint head-dresses, and on strong, fine-looking steeds of Turkoman breed, many of them quite sixteen hands high, charging the snowdrift, yelling and invoking Allah—the Persians, phlegmatic and still, seemingly not caring a straw about the matter; the lieutenant encouraging the Kurds by cries and gesticulations, but having too great a regard for his own safety to gallop at the ridges; and the leading horseman now far in front, his horse apparently swimming through the snow as he slowly burst the barrier."

Captain Burnaby has a singular power of carrying his readers with him, and of bringing before them vividly, but naturally, the quaint, laughable, or pathetic scenes through which he passes. His book would have been amusing at any time, and if passing events have added an exceptional interest, this at least is a piece of good fortune which the author owes to himself.

COUTTS TROTTER.

*Erminia Fuà-Fusinato e i suoi Ricordi*; raccolti e pubblicati da P. G. Molmenti. (Milano: Fratelli Treves, Editori, 1877.)

THE name of the gifted and accomplished woman which this book bears will be in itself a sufficient attraction to many, not only in Italy, where every recollection of the poetess is fondly cherished, but also here in England, where her poems have been read and her early death deplored by more than one among us.

Signor Molmenti, to whom we owe this Memoir of Erminia Fusinato, has performed his labour of love well, and his work is a graceful tribute to a memory worthy of a wider fame. One omission, however, we must point out—that of a list of Erminia's works both in prose and verse, a want which we trust may before long be supplied by a

complete edition of her varied and scattered writings.

Erminia Fuà was born in the year 1834 at Rovigo, but, while she was still a child, her parents moved to Padua, where her girlhood was spent among a people growing every day more impatient of a foreign yoke. The cause of Italian independence early won Erminia's warmest sympathies, and her young enthusiasm found vent in patriotic songs and lyrics, of which the woes of captive Italy form the ever-recurring theme. In 1852 she met the poet Arnaldo Fusinato—who like herself was then grieving over the failure of attempts to deliver his country—and four years later became his wife. This marriage not only assured Erminia's happiness, but assisted the development of her powers. We trace the beneficial effects of Fusinato's influence in her poems, which from this time gain in vigour and beauty of form, while the position which her husband already held at once introduced her to a wide circle of sympathetic friends. Together Fusinato and his wife shared the vicissitudes of the movement which resulted in the establishment of a free Italy. During the stormy period which intervened between the Peace of Villafranca and the war of 1866, they spent their time in visiting the different towns of Venetia, where hopes of freedom were still nursed. The songs of Erminia kept alive the fire of patriotic enthusiasm in the breasts of the men among whom her husband was a leader. But before long the suspicion of the Austrian Government was excited, and the pair were compelled to leave home and seek refuge at Florence. Here their dwelling became the centre of a wide literary circle, and men of all parties and every shade of opinion found a welcome in Erminia's *salon*. The charm of her presence, the clearness of her intellect, and above all the grace which marked every word that fell from her lips, made themselves felt by all. Among her friends she numbered Andrea Maffei, Marco Tabarrini, Michele Amari, Cesare Correnti, and many other as illustrious names, while she lived on terms of the closest intimacy with Sermoneta and Gino Capponi.

Her devotion to the cause of national independence did not die out when the long-desired union of Italy had been effected by the Austrian cession of Venice. In common with the truest patriots, Erminia saw that the work had only then been begun. The improvement of the education of women was the special object to which she turned her attention. Her scheme met with ready sympathy from the Minister Correnti, and in 1871 she was appointed Superintendent of the School for the Higher Education of Women at Rome. To this task she now directed all her energies, and in the fulfilment of her new and arduous duties the last years of her life were spent. How admirably qualified for the post she proved, and how complete was the success which crowned her exertions, is best shown by the unanimous testimony of her countrymen. "Few women," writes Domenico Berti, "equalled her in nobleness of character, in correctness and largeness of judgment; perhaps none understood the nature of women and the importance of their education as thoroughly."

Her merit now received universal recognition. Ministers consulted her on questions of public welfare; royal personages attended her lectures; she was elected President of Societies for the Improvement of Education, and appointed Inspector of Schools for Women. Under the strain of such varied labours her health, never strong, gave way. In the August of 1876, during a visit to Venice—where in the Italian flag that waved from St. Mark's she saw the fulfilment of her dearest hopes—a presentiment of the coming end seems first to have overshadowed her. As she looked back at the palaces which line the canals, she took an everlasting farewell of the city which in days of captivity had inspired her earliest songs.

She went back to Rome, fell ill on her arrival, and died in three days' time, to the inexpressible grief of her friends and the consternation of the whole city. By command of the Municipality she was buried with public honours. Ministers, officers of State, leading men of letters, mingled in the crowd of friends and scholars which followed her remains to the grave, and the people flocked to strew flowers on the bier of the poetess.

Although Erminia Fusinato never attempted any considerable work in poetry, the beauty of many of her short lyrics justifies the honourable place which her countrymen have awarded her among their living poets. Musical sweetness and elegance of form, perfect freedom from the affectation which too often spoils modern Italian poetry, a tenderness which never degenerates into sentimentality—these are the characteristics of Erminia's verse. No dissonant note, no harsh-sounding chord, grates upon the ear, or disturbs the even flow of melody. We could wish the range of her lyre were a wider one, but what we have is the easy and natural expression of a beautiful mind. The first efforts of her muse were consecrated, as has been said, to the cause of liberty; in her later poems she draws her inspiration from the simple subjects which crossed her daily path, the joys and sorrows of the family circle, the incidents of peasant-life, the inroads which death makes into our midst when we have reached the *mezzo del cammin*. But whether she speaks of the winter blossoms—

"Qual chi trae dalla sventura  
E la vita e l'alimento"—

or pours her elegy over the grave of Pellico or Nievo; whether at the Dante centenary she chooses for her theme the forgotten wife, Gemma Donati, or sends a sonnet to console Alberto Cavalletto in his Austrian prison; it is the same grace of language, the same delicacy of feeling and earnestness of thought, which charms us. The practical side of her nature is illustrated by the numerous treatises by means of which, during the last years of her life, she endeavoured to spread her views on education and train public opinion. Of these the most deservedly popular are *Lettere sulla educazione delle donne*, *La Famiglia*, and *La Strenna della Mamma*. Among her articles written on various occasions, a lecture on Petrarch's Laura, published at Assisi in 1876, is worthy of mention as giving evidence of considerable critical powers,

which make it a matter of regret that she did not further explore this vein of study. The extracts from Erminia's letters and journals with which Signor Molmenti supplements his pleasant and interesting Memoir are valuable as showing all the poetess was in her family life—the virtuous wife, the tender mother, the perfect woman. An epitaph which she wrote on the grave of another describes her so admirably that we cannot refrain from quoting it here:—

"Fida alla patria, alla famiglia, al nume,  
Cui serve assidua esercitando il bene,  
Più che le sue rammenta per costume  
E canta l'altrui pene.

Spesso, intenta ai doveri, i dritti oblia,  
Più che la gloria, la virtù l'è cara;  
Paga se le diran sopra la bara:  
Ella fu buona e pia."

"Others of our own days," says her biographer, "have left a greater and more splendid name; not one a sweeter or a more serene memory." JULIA CARTWRIGHT.

*Practical Tunnelling.* By F. W. Simms. Third Edition, Revised and Extended by D. K. Clark, Mem. Inst. C. E. (London: Crosby Lockwood & Co., 1877.)

AMONG the many engineering operations which have assumed greatly increased extent and importance through the introduction of railways is the formation of subterranean tunnels. The idea of cutting a passage through the earth is of itself old enough; and we have in the *Grotta di Posilipo*, near Naples, an example of a rock-cut roadway tunnel nearly half-a-mile long, which is older than can be traced in history. One of the earliest English civil engineers, Brindley, frequently made tunnels for his canals; and the Thames Tunnel, constructed under enormous difficulties by the elder Brunel, was long esteemed one of the wonders of the world.

But when lines of railway had to be carried over rough ground the cases became very frequent where boring a hole through the earth was imperative, or was considered preferable to the more simple operation of cutting a deep trench. It is interesting to follow the general design of carrying a railway across a barrier of high land. The line, commencing in the plain on one side of the ridge, first makes for a stream flowing down from the hills; it then ascends the valley, and, perhaps, diverges up one of its affluents, so gradually creeping up the slope until it arrives within a certain distance of the summit, when it has to make its way to the head of a valley on the opposite side, where it may begin to descend again. But in order to cross the actual ridge, where the land is usually high and steep, it is necessary to bore through the solid hill, or at least it is usually much better to do so than to attempt to take the line over the summit; for not only is the distance made shorter, but, what is of more importance, the gradients are kept more moderate, and the total rise is less, effecting a corresponding saving in haulage. Hence almost every line of railway crossing a range of hills has a tunnel at its summit. There are plenty of examples



to be found of this, among which the three crossings of the "backbone of England," from Manchester to Leeds, to Sheffield, or to Derby, must be familiar to many of our readers; and it is a good lesson in physical geography in travelling by either of these passes to notice the application of the principle here described.

A similar mode of construction may be remarked in travelling from Paris to Marseilles, where the railway has to cross the high land of central France. It first ascends the valley of the Seine by Fontainebleau and Montereau, then turns up the Yonne and other small affluents until it arrives at their head beyond Montbard, when it makes a subterranean dive, and emerges upon the southern slopes of Burgundy, descending to the Saône at Châlons, and joining the Rhone at Lyons, which it follows to the sea.

In all these cases the tunnels are two or three miles long, but they are eclipsed by a much grander example, that of the crossing of the Alps between France and Piedmont, by the Col de Fréjus, or, as it is more commonly but erroneously called, the Mont Cenis. The Victor Emmanuel Railway, branching from the one last mentioned at Mâcon, on the Saône, crosses some rough country into Savoy, and comes upon the Isère, a tributary of the Rhone, above Grenoble. It then strikes off up a sub-tributary, the Arc, rising very rapidly up the northern slope of the Alps till it reaches Modane. About eight miles south of this point, but on the Italian side of the great range, is a village called Bardonnecchia, lying on a rivulet which runs down into the Po at Turin; and therefore this village is accessible in the ordinary manner by the Italian Railways. Some years ago it occurred to the Piedmontese Government that if the Alpine ridge, eight miles broad, separating Bardonnecchia from Modane could be pierced through, the French and Italian Railways might be connected, and so direct communication established between France and Italy. This was successfully done, and the continuous line was opened in 1871. From Bardonnecchia the line descends as rapidly as it rose, joining the Dora Riparia, which it follows till it reaches the plain of Turin. The journey from Paris to Turin is now effected in twenty-two hours, and the road is open the whole year; for, although in winter the snows in the higher valleys give some trouble to keep the line clear, they are not dangerous, and the service is never interrupted.

The tunnel was a very formidable work, not on account of difficulties in the strata (for rock-tunnelling is a much less troublesome operation than working in softer materials), but on account of the great height of the ridge above the tunnel, which rendered the usual operation of sinking shafts inapplicable. The chief object of these auxiliary provisions is to enable the works of the tunnel to be carried on at many points simultaneously, and so to expedite the completion; for the space is so confined that the progress at each individual point of attack must necessarily be very slow. Hence, on the ordinary plan, a tunnel of eight miles long, excavated from the two ends only, would have taken a

century to construct. The difficulty was got over by the substitution for manual labour of excavating-machinery so ingeniously contrived as to be worked by the water-power of streams at the ends of the tunnel; and by this means the work was completed in fourteen years.

The time taken to pass through the tunnel is usually about half-an-hour; and, although there is something rather awful beforehand in the idea of being buried for so long a time a mile deep under the rocks of the colossal Alps, yet when one gets actually into the tunnel the gloomy impressions disappear. It is not all dark; one passes frequent bright lights used by the guardians who patrol the tunnel at regular intervals; and there are illuminated distance-marks every half kilometre, by which the passenger may trace the distance run. There is also an occasional glimpse of comfortable well-lighted rooms formed in the walls, so that the impression is rather that of an inhabited street at night than of a desolate cavern. The ventilation is good, and the state of the atmosphere is infinitely superior to that of the Metropolitan subterranean lines. There was a shameful hoax lately in one of the London papers, to the effect that the "Mont Cenis Tunnel had fallen in" overwhelming two trains. Such an accident is out of the question. There has been some difficulty from a loose state of the rock, but this is outside the tunnel, and not within its length, where the structure is as secure as the eternal hills, and can be damaged by nothing short of an earthquake.

The success of the Fréjus tunnel has led to the formation of another a mile or two longer on the St. Gothard pass, which, we understand, is approaching completion; and a third is projected on the route of the Simplon, some miles longer still, but which would involve much less difficult approaches on the two sides.

The project of a tunnel under the Straits of Dover has been much talked of; and no doubt its formation might be possible, with sufficient time and money, though the mode of working, so as to ensure sufficient ventilation, would involve grave difficulty. But in reality no such expensive scheme is necessary. All that is wanting between England and France is a thoroughly good service of large steamers, and the establishment on the French side of a deep-water harbour where they can land; and this can be effected for a small fraction of what would be spent on a tunnel.

If any of our readers wish to know how tunnels are made, they may refer to the publication mentioned at the head of this article. It has long been established as the standard technical work on the subject, and the additions recently made by Mr. D. K. Clark have much increased its value.

W. POLE.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for November will contain an article entitled "Can India feed her People?" by Mr. H. J. S. Cotton. The writer's object is to show that, despite recurrent local famines, there has never been any real deficiency of food in the land taken as a whole; and the trade in rice and wheat is set forth with a fullness never before attempted.

#### HISTORY OF THE TULÚNI DYNASTY IN EGYPT AND SYRIA.

*Die Statthalter von Aegypten zur Zeit der Chalifen.* Von F. Wüstenfeld. 3. Abtheilung: von El-Mu'tazz bis El-Muktafi. (Göttingen: Dieterich, 1876.)

*The International Numismata Orientalia.* Part IV. The Coins of the Tulúni Dynasty. By E. T. Rogers. (London: Trübner & Co., 1877.)

EVERY traveller in Egypt knows the Mosque of Ahmad ibn Tulún in Cairo. It has the attraction to the popular mind of being the largest mosque in the city; but students of art remember it as one of the earliest examples of Arab architecture. In it is seen the first instance of the use of the pointed arch as a general characteristic of a building. And its antiquity is by no means its sole claim to attention. Though its scroll-work (specimens of which have been well represented in the *Grammar of Ornament*) has not reached that acme of perfection which forms the most exquisite feature in some of the later mosques, the geometrical ornamentation is equal to any existing; and it should be observed that this work is cut by hand, instead of being made from casts as in Alhambra: the difference between the two methods, it need hardly be said, is the difference between an artist's and a mechanic's work.

The reign of a man who has left such a monument of his splendour is well worthy of record. Prof. F. Wüstenfeld, of Göttingen, whose name is a guarantee for the excellence and accuracy of his work, has recently published a history of the Sons of Tulún, in the third part of his *Governors of Egypt at the time of the Khalifs*.<sup>\*</sup> The only fault to be found with the monograph is that it is too much a war-record, and too little an account of the social, literary, and artistic condition of the time. It is, however, a valuable contribution to the historical literature of the East, and will take its place beside Freytag's *Geschichte der Hamdaniden*, Tiesenhausen's *Okeylis*, Karabacek's *Mazjáditen*, and similar dynastic monographs.

Tulún, the founder of the line, was a Turk, whom Nuh, the Sámání ruler of Bukhárá, sent with other young slaves to Baghdad, in the year 200 of the Hijrah; and Ahmad ibn Tulún, the builder of the mosque, was born in 220 (A.D. 835), at the City of Peace, where his father had risen from the estate of a slave to that of an Emir. Ahmad was sent in 254 (A.D. 868) to Egypt as lieutenant of the Governor, who happened to be his step-father. It needed all his strong rule to maintain order among the revolutionary schismatics of Egypt; but after some sharp struggles he triumphed, and finding himself for the time in the unusual position of having no rebellion to crush, he devoted himself to the improvement of his capital. Abandoning the residence of former Governors at El-'Askar, he built himself a new capital in the neighbourhood of El-Fustát, to which he gave the name of El-Katái. He had long

<sup>\*</sup> Since this was written the fourth part has been published, containing the account of the dynasty of the Ikshidids. Prof. Wüstenfeld's work now covers the whole ground from the Arab conquest of Egypt to the establishment of the Fátimí Khalifs.

been the real ruler of the country, though his step-father retained the nominal power; but in 258, on the death of the latter, Ibn Túlún was formally proclaimed Governor of Egypt by the Khalif; and also, in the next year, Governor of Syria.

He now resumed his designs for the enlargement and embellishment of his new capital, which had for a time been interrupted; and what with this, and the pay of the troops and memlooks, the endowments for the learned (not only in Egypt, but in Damascus and even Baghdad), the contributions to Mekka and Medina, and the tribute and conciliatory presents to the Khalif, the yearly revenue required must have been at least four million dinárs. In 265 (A.D. 878) the great mosque of Ibn Túlún, which had been two years a-building, was completed, at a cost of 120,000 dinárs.\* In 270 (A.D. 884) Ahmad ibn Túlún died, though not before several of his physicians had also been compelled to end their existence, after vain efforts to cure him. His establishment was evidently conducted on a very luxurious scale, for when he died ten million dinárs were found in his private treasury, and his *corps domestique* comprised 10,000 mounted memlooks, 24,000 slaves as bodyguard, besides innumerable slaves of a different description; and he left no fewer than 300 horses of his private stud, 6,000 asses and mules, and 10,000 camels. At the time of his death, it should be added, 18,000 persons were in prison.

We must refer our readers to the book before us for the history of Ibn Túlún's son Khumáraweyh, and his grandsons Jeysh and Hárún. Of the life of Ibn Túlún himself we have been able to give only the slightest outline; but the rest of his acts and all that he did, and his might, are they not written in the book of *The Governors of Egypt*?

The coins struck by the house of Túlún are not very numerous; but Mr. Rogers has made the most of them in the fourth part of the *Numismata Orientalia*. The descriptions of the coins are concise and sufficient, and Mr. Rogers has used his utmost endeavour to collect accounts of all existing specimens. The historical introduction, arranged after the Oriental manner rather in the form of annals than as a connected history, is full and minute, and appears to have been gathered from several of the leading authorities, although Mr. Rogers does not seem to have made use of Prof. Wüstenfeld's work. A few oversights are noticeable—e.g. Mr. Rogers notes as "inedited" some Túlúni coins which were published in my official catalogue of the British Museum (Oriental) collection a year ago—and some misprints, such as Ashmúnín for Ashmúneyn, b-Illah for bi-llah (the vowel belonging to the preposition), Márdín for Márdín, &c. It is also to be regretted that Mr. Rogers, in his tabular descriptions, has stated the weights and diameters variously in grains and grammes, inches and millimètres, instead of converting them uniformly to either system. The series of coins, amounting to the large number of 120, extending over only a quarter of a century, is remarkable chiefly for being almost wholly in gold, and for the

singular clearness and high relief of the engraving, well seen in the plate accompanying the essay; but two or three of the coins are otherwise interesting. Mr. Rogers has done his work carefully, and the printer has set forth the book to the best advantage.

STANLEY LANE POOLE.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*An Every-day Heroine*. From the Dutch of J. J. Cremer. By Albert B. Vandam. (London: R. Bentley & Son, 1877.)

*Doubleday's Children*. By Dutton Cook. (London: Sampson Low & Co., 1877.)

*Rothery Selfert, Q.C.* By John Ollive. (London: Chapman & Hall, 1877.)

THE melancholy moralists who take leave to assure us that Great Britain is being ruined by cheap labour of all sorts and kinds; that we do not eat our own bread or kill our own meat; and that the very doors and windows of our houses are imported from industrious Belgium, may perhaps in time come to trouble themselves about the multiplication of translated novels. Certainly there has been a very remarkable increase in their number of late, and if this increase could be taken to signify a diminution of the particular impulse or ability, whichever it be, which enables or induces people to write original works of fiction, the fact would be sufficient warrant for the assembling of a special meeting of the Social Science Congress. But as it does not at all appear that the brain, or whatever else it be, of the native novelist is falling dry, no more alarming conclusion need be drawn than that there is an increasing number of foreign novels which are, or seem, worthy of translation, and an increasing number of persons in England able and willing to spend their time in translating them. We are not acquainted with the original which Mr. Vandam has translated or "adopted"—by which we suppose he means adapted—under the title of *An Every-day Heroine*. But his version inspires us with feelings much more complimentary to the author than to the translator. *An Every-day Heroine* is most uncomfortably garbed in her English dress, and the perpetual jar of awkward expression interferes very unpleasantly with the task of appreciating the book. In the original we should suppose it to be a book good, but not strikingly good. The heroine, Anne Rose, is rather satisfactory, and her trials are neither impossible nor uninteresting. The same may be said of her uncle, the usurer and swindler, Lying, whose crimes—for they are nothing less—are instigated by an avarice which is very little removed from insanity. Anne's life at Lying's ramshackle country-house is very well drawn, but the underplot of infanticide, upon which the *dénouement* in a manner turns, is not a pleasant one, nor is it very intelligibly or skilfully managed.

Mr. Dutton Cook is rather a trial to his reviewers. He always appears to be going to write a good book, and only too often fails after all to do so. Now, it is much more trying to be deceived in this manner than to have fair notice given one, after the habit of the majority of novel-writers, that we are to expect very little, and therefore

not to be disappointed if we get nothing. In *Doubleday's Children* Mr. Cook has adopted the plan of separate narratives told by different people. This plan—which is now a tolerably familiar one, and which may be presumed to be a sort of illegitimate descendant of the old device of telling a story by means of letters—has never been a great favourite with us. It is, however, conceivable that it might be of use as Mr. Wilkie Collins uses it, to let in light from different sides on an intricate plot, or, as the inventors of the letter plan used that, to sketch strongly the characters of the writers. *Doubleday's Children*, however, has a plot which is the reverse of intricate, and the characters are of a very cut-and-dried sort, and need no extraordinary devices to make them manifest. The first hundred pages or more, which depict the childhood of the Doubledays and the fortunes of their impecunious father, are very much the best part of the book, though they are perhaps unduly full of reminiscences of Dickens. Mr. Dutton Cook has just the faculty of noting or imagining odd and out-of-the-way details, and of describing them graphically, which is required for this sort of writing. But when he comes to set his puppets fully to work a deficiency of power to interest becomes apparent, and such interest as the book has ebbs and dies away instead of increasing towards the end, or only rekindles for a time at points—such as the heroine's attempt to go on the stage—which are of a merely episodic character. The book is simply the history of the three children, told mainly by themselves. The eldest, Nicholas, is intended as a sketch of the downright and rather stupid, but energetic, John Bull; and the sketch is overdone much in the same manner in which Mr. Cook's master would have overdone it. The youngest, Basil, is a person of poetic temperament, who, instead of taking, as his brother does, a clerkship in a bank, and finally marrying his master's daughter, writes for Chartist papers, publishes verses, and, after figuring in the farce of Kennington, ends happily with Australia and a lovely Spaniard. Between these two comes the girl, Doris, to whom the major part of the book is devoted. She engages herself from mere desire of change and emancipation to an elderly Academician, one Mr. Leveridge, who paints Venuses and Cupids for much money in a studio close to the river. But she deserts him in a very heartless manner for a fascinating young French refugee, whom she marries, who is killed in the Revolution of February, and who then turns out *à propos* of nothing in particular to be a marquis. This *à propos de bottes* character is the weak point of the whole. There are, however, good pieces in it, such as those we have mentioned, and a very spirited eulogium on the charms of the Thames, with which all sensible people will heartily agree.

A very different book from either of these is *Rothery Selfert, Q.C.* Mr. Ollive has laid himself open to two charges, which will not, we fancy, fail to be made against him—the charge of having selected too gloomy a subject, and the charge of cynicism. But neither is, in our judgment, tenable. Whatever may be the case with a painter's

\* The dinár at that time weighed about 63 grains troy and was of exceedingly pure gold.



palette, black as well as rose-colour holds its place in the novelist's register of tints, and Mr. Ollive has provided quite enough light touches in his book to relieve the dark ones. The story is simple enough. Lena Morden, a girl with a weak father and a detestable stepmother, deludes herself into fancying that her stepmother's brother, a famous barrister, who gives the book its name, is a suitable husband for her. She marries him, not in the least from mercenary or ambitious motives, but merely because feeling herself *incomprise*, she thinks that his intellectual eminence will necessarily lead him to understand and appreciate her. Nor does she by any means expect to be worshipped, or fail in her attempts to make herself agreeable to her husband. Unfortunately, however, his notion of matrimony by no means includes community of soul and interest, and the two, mainly by his fault, become gradually estranged. The estrangement is completed by the not altogether blameless conduct of a certain fascinating Hurst Atlee, who has long devilled for Selfert, and towards whom there exists in the latter's mind a curious and reciprocal feeling of jealousy and dislike, though each is in a way indispensable to the other. Atlee soon sees that the husband is jealous of him, and does his best to keep up this feeling, more from dislike to Selfert than from any affection for Lena, though he is by no means free from a certain vague tendency in that direction. Lena, while perfectly guiltless, is deeply wounded by her husband's suspicion of her, and still more by the language in which he expresses that suspicion. Matters at last come to a crisis, and the two, though continuing under the same roof, live almost entirely apart, their rare meetings generally ending in painful scenes. After one of these Lena is found dead of an over-dose of chloral, and her husband, of course, suspects suicide—a suspicion which is shared by most of their friends, though no public scandal occurs. Long dwelling on the thought, consciousness of his own harshness, and the outspoken reproaches of Atlee, together prove too much for him, and he shoots himself. We have purposely not alluded to the reason which makes suicide a natural result in both cases, in order that the reader may be induced to read the book for himself. The lighter shades to which we have alluded, and which are introduced very skilfully, are provided by the fortunes and misfortunes of a weak-minded young cousin of Lena's, whom she rejects, and whose need of consolation drives him at first to a rather dangerous consolatrix. There is great art, too, in the character of Atlee, and in the way in which he, the most morally reprehensible figure in the book, is left without any actual punishment except a certain fearful looking backward on the wrong which he has helped to do, and of which he is but dimly conscious. The author, especially at the beginning of his book, commits the fault of too-long sentences and of rather too elaborate and allusive witticism, but this he may easily overcome. He sometimes reminds us a little of Mr. Anthony Trollope—of Mr. Trollope in his earlier days, and when *The Bertrams* seemed to promise a somewhat different future for its

author from that which has actually followed. On the whole, Mr. Ollive undoubtedly possesses the secret and ought to go far.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Roman Antiquities.* By A. S. Wilkins. (Macmillan.) This little book, one of the series of "History Primers" edited by Mr. Green, is apparently intended to supplement the kindred work by Mr. Creighton on Roman History. Its object is to give such a picture of Roman life as may enable the reader to realise that history itself more vividly. The title of the book is so far misleading that much of what is usually included under Roman antiquities is either omitted altogether, or disposed of by a reference to Mr. Creighton's Primer. The narrow limits within which he was obliged to work go far to justify the author in so doing; but it is a little startling to find a full account, for instance, of the mode of electing magistrates by the assembly, and none at all of the powers and duties of the magistrates themselves. Of the Senate nothing whatever is said, nor even of the Roman military system or of Roman trade, though surely the soldier and the merchant are not figures which can properly be left out in any picture of Roman life. In addition to these somewhat serious sins of omission, we notice another defect which is likely to impair the usefulness of the book. It is not always easy to feel sure of what period in Roman history the author is speaking. Nor are the successive changes which in turn modified Roman life marked with sufficient clearness. The decisive influence of Hellenism, for instance, upon almost all departments of life and classes of society receives very slight notice indeed. We get, in short, neither a clear sectional view of Roman life at any one time, nor yet a succinct account of the stages through which it passed. For the rest the book is well adapted to its purpose. The style is easy and lively. Technical terms, when used, are clearly explained; and in matters of fact we have not noticed any inaccuracies.

*Die Cultur der Renaissance in Italien. Ein Versuch von Jacob Burckhardt.* Dritte Auflage, besorgt von Ludwig Geiger. Erster Theil. (Leipzig: Seemann.) Burckhardt's work enjoys in Germany a just popularity, which is incontestably expressed by the fact of a third edition having been already reached. The author likes to abandon the offspring of his brain when once fairly able to walk alone, and to leave to others the task of giving it a new dress. The duty in this instance has devolved upon Herr Ludwig Geiger, already known to the learned world as an authority on the History of Humanism and as the biographer of Petrarch and Reuchlin. He has accomplished his undertaking with as much zeal as tact. In order not to detract from the originality of the work he has been very sparing in his alterations of his text, putting much of his own into the notes. He has availed himself everywhere of recent research, and corrected the references. It is, however, a pity that the notes should not have been placed under the text instead of after it. The latter method would appear, indeed, to be gaining ground in Germany, but it may be questioned whether the convenience of the reading public is thus best consulted.

*König Sigmund und die Reichskriege gegen die Hussiten.* Von Dr. L. von Bezold. Dritte Abtheilung. Die Jahre 1428-1431. (München: Ackermann.) This is the third and concluding part of Herr von Bezold's valuable work, in which he has undertaken to describe the struggles of the Empire up to 1431, with the Bohemian revolution. The great drama which he reproduces is at once terrible and wearisome; but he has been able, in his account, to avoid all straining after effect, and displays clearness and acuteness in explaining the confused march of events. This final portion of

the work affords a fresh proof of the author's power of combining thorough investigation with charm of style. He has used with great advantage the archives of Vienna, Augsburg, Erfurt, Nuremberg, Nordlingen, &c. Once more we are shown the wretched state of the Empire; we see how the Church refused to make the smallest concessions to the heretics, and how these, although torn by factions, maintained their victory over the weapons which the Pope had blessed. The battle of Taus revealed the weakness of the temporal sword destined to carry out the sanguinary decrees of the Church. The decision of the Bohemian question was referred to the Council of Bâle, and the new Emperor of the Romans sought "to enter into possession of the Bohemian crown no longer as Protector of Christendom, armed with the crusader's sword, but in virtue of prudent concessions and the exercise of the art of conciliation." An account of this period has not formed part of Herr von Bezold's purpose. We hope, however, soon to meet this young and clever writer in another field.

*History of Europe, from the Decadence of the Western Empire to the Reformation.* By Sutherland Menzies. (Collins.) Mr. Menzies appears to have been intent upon a pleasing surprise for the purchasers of his new little volume. Externally it purports to be nothing more than a "History of the Middle Ages," but the title-page is as we have transcribed it, while further inspection reveals the fact that it really extends from the reign of Commodus to the Council of Trent. After Mr. Freeman's vigorous outline of European history, it is of course less easy for followers in the same field to go very far wrong, and Mr. Menzies' outline is, generally speaking, correct, and supplies some of the results of recent investigation. It is in detail that the work is most faulty. The old stories—Alfred and the cakes, Canute on the seashore (his famous letter from Rome is unmentioned), Gilbert Becket and his Saracenic wife wandering in quest of him in London—all reappear. It seems a pity that, if anecdote must find a place where the limits are so narrow, some more trustworthy traditions, taken, moreover, from German or French history, could not have supplanted these well-known legends. There is a grave want, again, of true historic perception with reference to some of the most important facts. Not to multiply instances of slips, such as that "in the year 449 the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes landed in England" (p. 41), or that the "Anglo-Saxons founded, to the south of Scotland, seven kingdoms" (p. 110), the right emphasis is sadly lacking where most wanted. Thus, the coronation of Charles the Great as emperor is duly recorded, but the significance and after-effects of the event are left unexplained; similarly with the descent of Charles VIII. into Italy, where nothing is said to indicate what novel combinations in European history followed upon that memorable expedition.

*A History of the Crusades*, by the Rev. W. E. Dutton (Hodges), has small claim to take rank as history. It is a fairly readable but extremely superficial outline of the subject, and is chiefly remarkable for the apparently unrestrained credulity of the writer with regard to the supernatural and marvellous, a feature of which the story of the discovery of the spear-head by Peter Bartholemey, retailed with much unction, is a notable illustration. The author himself appears to have begun to grow weary of his task, for, while more than half the volume is devoted to events preceding the taking of Jerusalem in the First Crusade, the narrative of the great expedition of 1202, which planted Latin Christianity at Constantinople, dwindles to a meagre and jejune account occupying only five pages, and the "Gesta Dei per Francos" are compressed within twenty more. Most of our readers are familiar with the interesting comparison instituted by Guizot between the chroniclers of the earlier Crusades, such as Albert d'Aise and Ray-

mond d'Agiles, and those to whom we are indebted for our knowledge of the later, such as William of Tyre and Jacques de Vitry. We are sorry to say that Mr. Dutton reminds us much more of the former than of the latter division of his predecessors.

*Bibliothek älterer Schriftwerke der deutschen Schweiz und ihres Grenzgebietes.* Hrsg. von Jacob Baechtold und Ferd. Vetter. Erster Band. *Die Stretlinger Chronik.* Hrsg. v. Dr. J. Baechtold. (Frauenfeld: J. Huber.) Two young Swiss savants have joined in the praiseworthy undertaking of editing certain works in their own literature hitherto extant only in manuscript or in old editions. That the history of literature rather than history in general will gain by the enterprise may be inferred from the titles of the works to be first published. We select for mention among the number a collection of Swiss Minstrelsy; the writings of "Niklaus Manuel;" Satires of the time of the Reformation; Haller's "Gedichte." The first volume, which is admirably got up, contains the "Stretlingen Chronik"—an especially interesting contribution to the history of the traditions and legends of the fifteenth century. The localities on the Lake of Thun in which the myths and personages of the Chronicle appear are familiar to every traveller who has visited the Bernese Oberland. The editor has enriched the work with notes, and appended to it a remarkable treatise, extracted from a very old MS., entitled "The Descent of the Swiss," for which he argues with success that it is written by the same person as the Chronicle. We hope that the success of the collection may be rapid and its circulation wide.

*Geschichte der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft von L. Vulliamin.* Deutsch von J. Keller.—I. Von den ältesten Zeiten bis auf die Reformation. (Aarau: Sauerländer.) The patriarch of Swiss historians has written, with the freshness of a youth, a short popular history of his country, which has been deservedly translated from French into German. The results of profound research are here found united with fascinating description; history is carefully distinguished from tradition; and an extensive circulation must be desired for the book, which seems especially designed for the young.

*Notes on Croydon Palace; Its History and Associations.* By S. W. Kershaw, M.A. (Croydon: F. Warren.) It is very likely that many people who know Croydon well enough have never heard that it still possesses a palace, and so Mr. Kershaw has taken the present opportunity, when public attention is directed to the town by the Church Congress recently held there, to bring out this sketch of the history of the building, in the hope that interest may be excited in its preservation, and that perhaps it may be rescued from the "base uses" to which it has come at last. The manor of Croydon was given to Archbishop Lanfranc by William the Conqueror, and remained in the possession of the see of Canterbury till its sale at the end of the last century, except during the Commonwealth period, when it was let to Sir William Brereton, and the chapel turned into a kitchen. The archbishops were in the habit of residing here as early as the thirteenth century, and there are still existing the accounts of the repairs done by Archbishop Winchelsea, for whose name Mr. Kershaw accidentally substitutes that of Chichele. The earliest distinct indication of date on the present building is afforded by the arms of Humphrey Stafford on the walls of the great hall. These probably show that this portion of the building was erected by his son, Cardinal Stafford, who held the see during the reign of Henry VI. The chapel, which is now used as an industrial school, still possesses a pulpit which was placed here by Archbishop Laud, whose arms, as well as those of his successor Juxon, appear on the carved ends of the benches. Though a considerable portion of the palace has been destroyed, still enough remains to cause a feeling of

regret that a building which has been the home of so many primates, and which has been visited by kings and queens, should end its existence as a bleaching factory.

*Die Geschichte des Bauernkrieges in Ostfranken von Magister Lorenz Fries.* Hrsg. mit Unterstützung des Landrathes von Unterfranken in Aschaffenburg im Auftrage des Historischen Vereins von A. Schäffer und C. Henner. Erste Lieferung. (Würzburg.) Lorenz Fries belongs to those German historians of the seventeenth century whose works deserve to have obtained ere now a critically revised edition. His account of the Peasants' War, especially in Franconia, is of the highest value. The new edition, of which the beginning lies before us, is all that could be desired. Only here and there, in the reproduction of somewhat insignificant documents, a little abridgment would not have been out of place.

*Briefe und Documente aus der Zeit der Reformation im 16. Jahrhundert, nebst Mittheilungen über Kölnische Gelehrte und Studien im 13. und 16. Jahrhundert.* Hrsg. von Karl und Wilhelm Kraft. (Elberfeld: Lucas.) The want of coherence between the contents of this book is to be accounted for by the fact of its having been designed as a tribute of gratitude from two students of the Friedrich Wilhelm's Gymnasium in Cöln, and by them presented to that institution on the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. We shall not do more than allude briefly to the share which Wilhelm Kraft, Professor at Bonn, had in the work, not considering ourselves competent to form an opinion upon it. It consists of a treatise on "Albertus den Grossen," the greatest scholar produced by Cöln in the Middle Ages, whose relation to the learning of his time is here illustrated from history and legend. Karl Kraft, Pastor at Elberfeld and the brother of Wilhelm, contributes by far the larger half of the book, and by it acquires new fame in addition to that he has already earned by his important services to the history of the Reformation. A work like the present shows what an immense mass of material relating to the age of the Reformation still lies untouched awaiting the hand of the explorer. K. Kraft begins by giving his readers reproductions of a number of letters and other documents, either now printed for the first time or drawn from printed sources difficult of access. Spalatin's large collection of letters, parts of which are to be seen in Bern and Basel, has been more especially useful to him. We shall estimate this section of K. Kraft's work all the more highly when we hear that it comprises, among others, letters from Melancthon, Erasmus, Reuchlin, Staupitz, Thomas Münzer. In some instances it would perhaps have been enough to refer to the earlier impressions or point out the errors in them. Reuchlin's two letters have meanwhile appeared in Geiger's *Briefwechsel Reuchlin's* (ACADEMY, March 25, 1876). But there is no doubt that H. Kraft's reading of some passages in the MSS. is the more correct one. Erasmus' letter to Reuchlin, dated August 17, 1516, is likewise introduced into Geiger's book. Of special interest are the theses Melancthon wrote for his theological *Baccalaureat* at Wittenberg, and the laws he drew up for the Wittenberg students. The second part of the book relates exclusively to Cöln scholars and studies. The author has bestowed his chief attention on the studies of Petrus Mosellanus, at Cöln, which gives him the opportunity of introducing his readers to documents that were hitherto unknown, and throwing new light on a number of important individuals and subjects. He takes occasion to give us besides a bibliographical survey of the writings of Graf Wilhelm von Isenburg, who towards the close of his life laid aside the pen for the sword to fight for the Reformation. The whole book bears witness to the author's great diligence and knowledge, and ought by no means to be overlooked by any student engaged on the history of the German Reformation.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

THE third volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's *Life of the Prince Consort* will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. early in December. As it must include the period of the Crimean War, it cannot but prove of great interest in connexion with the all-absorbing Eastern Question.

*Macmillan's Magazine* for November will contain an article of some length on M. Thiers, based on information given to the writer, Mrs. Crawford of Paris, by the deceased statesman himself during the last three years, with a view to publication.

*The Rights of Animals: a New Essay in Ethics*, is the title of a forthcoming work by Mr. Edward B. Nicholson, librarian of the London Institution.

THE New York *Nation* announces that Prof. E. A. Grosvenor, of Robert College, Constantinople, is translating Dr. A. G. Paspatis's *Byzantine Studies*, an archaeological work which has been some fifteen years in preparation, and was composed in Greek. The translation will be published shortly in London.

WE understand that the Rev. W. W. Capes, Reader in Ancient History in the University of Oxford, is engaged upon an edition of books xxi. and xxii. of Livy's Roman History, with Introduction and Notes for the use of schools. The volume will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON is preparing a second edition of his *Proverbs in Porcelain*. There will be several alterations in the text and arrangement of the poems, the most important being the addition of a new "Ballade on the Spanish Armada," written as nearly as possible in the style which such an Elizabethan as Gervase Markham might have adopted had he happened to be a disciple of Clément Marot.

A FULL official Report of the late Conference of Librarians, extending to some 200 quarto pages, will shortly be published by the Chiswick Press.

THE Rev. F. G. Lee writes:—

"Will you permit me to state that the MS. of my volume was completed before the publication of those by Prebendary Walcott and Mr. Orby Shipley, and that circumstances over which I had no control hindered its being produced when finished? Upon the announcement of Mr. Shipley's *Glossary*, I at once wrote to him, and to his publishers, the Messrs. Rivingtons, to inform them of this fact, in order to avoid the surmise that I had borrowed the idea of such a book from someone else."

THE *Library Journal*, which has dropped the prefix "American," devotes the opening number of its second volume to a full Report of the first annual meeting of the American Library Association, held in New York at the beginning of September; its contents are, therefore, more than usually varied and interesting. With the number is issued a really exhaustive index to the first volume, contributed, we believe, by Mr. Cutter. It is a matter for satisfaction that a journal so ably conducted has been adopted as its official organ by the new Library Association of the United Kingdom.

MR. SIDGWICK has published separately, as a Supplement to the first edition, all the important additions and alterations in the second edition of his *Methods of Ethics*. The greater part of the new matter is merely explanatory and supplementary; though in some cases chapters have been entirely rewritten. The substance of portions of the article on "Hedonism and the Ultimate Good" published in *Mind* (No. v.) has been worked into chapter xiv. Mr. Sidgwick says in his Preface that he has frequently deferred to objections which have been made by critics, even when they appeared to him unsound, if he thought he could avoid controversy by alterations to which he himself was indifferent. In other cases, the most plausible or instructive criticisms have been replied to in the text or notes. On "Pleasure and



Desire" the comments of Prof. Bain and others have led to the author's abandoning his view of the relation of this question to Ethics.

MR. EDMUND OLLIER, the author of *Cassell's History of the War between France and Germany*, is now engaged in writing a History of the Russo-Turkish War, which will shortly be published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter and Galpin in serial form with illustrations.

Two years since Mr. J. T. Gilbert, of the Historical MSS. Commission, was unfortunately obliged by ill-health to resign the post of librarian to the Royal Irish Academy. The public had to thank him for several useful reforms, especially for the increased facility afforded them in the use of the Reading Room. He is now, we are happy to state, about to re-enter on the office he so worthily filled.

THE subject of the first article in this month's *Journal des Economistes*—"L'Evolution Economique du XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle"—is a highly interesting one, but the design appears better than the execution. The writer lays great stress on the old doctrine of an equality of profits, respecting which much scepticism now exists on the part of both men of business and theoretical economists, and which is, indeed, subjected to so many qualifications and exceptions by its own advocates as to be practically worthless as a guide to the actual distribution of wealth. The second article, on "Les Routes Commerciales vers la Chine Occidentale," is by the erudite economist M. de Fontpertuis, who is always instructive. In a third article, M. Maurice Block's remarks on Mr. Macleod's proposed draft of a code of the Law of Bills of Exchange show that, naturally enough, M. Block does not understand the English system of testimonials, or the amount of significance to be attached to them, even when subscribed by a Lord Chancellor. Curious stories are afloat respecting legal testimonials. The *Journal* contains an account of the meeting of the British Association at Plymouth, the writer of which is, not without reason, astonished at the unwise proposal to suppress Section F (Economic Science and Statistics). There is no doubt a difficulty to be met in regulating the admission of papers and subjects of discussion in that section, but a considerable falling-off in the numbers attending the meetings of the Association would be the consequence of its total suppression.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces for publication a facsimile reproduction of the MS. of the original draft of the *Christian Year* in the author's handwriting. The volume is dated 1822, and is entitled *MS. Verses, chiefly on Sacred Subjects*. It contains the original casts of thirty-one of the now well-known poems; the first form of the hymn for the fifteenth Sunday after Trinity, never yet published; unpublished stanzas in the hymns for Easter Day and the fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, and the Morning Hymn; together with four hitherto unpublished pieces, and twenty-six poems which have been published in the miscellaneous collection of Keble's poems. There are also many important variations from the first published edition of 1827 and subsequent years, and a dedication in verse to the mother of a godson of the author. The volume is being reproduced by photography, and it will be accompanied by a short Introduction and a table of variants from the published editions.

THE *Nation* announces a forthcoming romance entitled *The Cross above the Crescent*, by the Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, "formerly bishop at Constantinople." It will be published by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott and Co.

WE have received *Free Trade and Protection, from an Indian Point of View*, a paper read at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute by Kashinath Trim-bhak Telang (Bombay: Atmaram Sagoon). Mr. Kashinath of course advocates the maintenance of the present customs duties on the import of piece goods into British India, and his reasons are en-

titled to much consideration. He displays an exhaustive acquaintance with modern authorities on political economy, and also with the contents of our magazines. The argumentative ability and erudition of this Bombay native barrister have on more than one occasion been favourably noticed in the ACADEMY in connexion with his studies in Sanskrit scholarship.

MR. EDWARD ROSE is to criticise before the New Shakspeare Society at its next meeting Shakspeare's adaptation of the old *Troublesome Reigne of King John*, from the stage-manager's point of view. He finds in the recast that Shakspeare made of the old drama some very curious and happy instances of the poet's practical knowledge of stage business. Mr. Tom Taylor will be chairman of the meeting, so that the members present will have the benefit of his long experience of the acting drama.

It is proposed to issue shortly a volume which will be at once a memorial of the fourth centenary of Caxton and of the fifth centenary of Wiclif. The late Mr. Sams, of Darlington, discovered at Nuremberg a set of thirty-eight wood-blocks engraved in 1470, which had apparently not been used in any book. They illustrate the life of Christ and occasionally Old Testament scenes. Impressions from these, with the corresponding text selected from Wiclif's New Testament, will make a new *Biblia Pauperum*, of which not more than 250 copies will be printed. Dean Stanley has consented to write the Preface, and the profits are to go to the Caxton Commemoration Fund.

MR. EDWIN WAUGH enjoys a reputation which has long since passed the boundaries of Lancashire, although it is doubtless in his native county, whose scenery, dialect, and people he has portrayed with masterly skill, that his work is best appreciated. An evidence of this is the preparation of a collected and illustrated edition of his works in ten volumes, to be issued at intervals, handsomely printed and bound in cloth. The first will contain "The Chimney Corner." This consists of a series of sketches, now first published in a collected form, with a frontispiece by John Houghton Hague, and vignettes by Randolph Caldecott. The subsequent issues will be: "Sketches of Lancashire Life and Localities," "Home Life of the Factory Folk during the Cotton Famine," "Tufts of Heather from the Lancashire Moors," "Rambles in the Lake Country and its Borders," "Rambles and Reveries," "Up the Rhine," and "Poems and Songs." The last will be illustrated by a portrait, and a vignette by Caldecott.

THE Grey Library at Capetown still continues to receive valuable contributions relating to the languages and folklore of Southern Africa, though such contributions are likely to cease soon if the library remains much longer without a competent scholar to superintend it. During the last year the Native Training Institution at Lovedale has sent eleven publications in the Kafir language and one in Sesuto; and the Rev. A. J. Newton has presented four Kafir books, one of them containing three tales of the Amampondomisi, taken down from the dictation of the Chief Umditshwa by the Rev. B. L. Key, to whose wife the library is indebted for some pieces of aboriginal lore derived from various native informants (principally Gcaleka) at St. Mark's Mission Station. The Bishop of Natal has forwarded three Zulu works, including the New Testament translated by himself; and the library has further received a list of words in English and Zulu recently published by the Bishop of St. John's, and a Zulu Spelling and Reading-Book by the Rev. C. Roberts. The Rev. W. H. R. Bevan has sent a book of Prayers in Serolong (Setshuana), the Rev. W. Crisp six Serolong books, the Rev. J. C. Moffat three Setshuana (Seslapi) books, and Bishop Steere nine Swahili books. The Rev. H. Beiderbecke has presented three Otyiheréro works, and the

Rev. J. Rath three sheets of MS. containing Otyiheréro German additions to his manuscript "Otyiheréro Dictionary Materials" (No. 3,789), already in the Grey Library. A copy of the first printed book (a Primer, by the Rev. P. Kuvrinen) in the Shindonga (Ovambo) language has been received from Mr. Ritter; and the missionaries in Madagascar have sent copies of the first and second numbers of the *Antananarivo Annual and Madagascar Magazine* for Christmas, 1875 and 1876 (already noticed in the ACADEMY), besides an account of Mr. Sibree's journey through South-Western Madagascar in 1876. We hope that the inhabitants of Capetown will show that they deserve the confidence thus placed in them, and awake at last to a sense of their responsibility towards the invaluable treasures intrusted to their charge by Sir George Grey. Indeed, unless they do so speedily they are likely to lose what ought to be the chief pride and ornament of their city.

THE Chaucer Society has just issued to its members Part VIII. of the Six-Text Print of the *Canterbury Tales*, containing the "Parson's Tale," edited by Mr. Furnivall, and completing the text of the *Canterbury Tales*. Separate parts, containing the Tale from each of the six MSS.—the Ellesmere, Hengwrt, Cambridge University, Corpus (Oxford), Petworth, and Lansdowne—accompany the Six-Text. Each part has a "Contents" of the Tale, showing the curious disproportion of the three parts of the Tale, and the displacement of certain sections of it, on which Mr. Simon has already dwelt in the Chaucer Society's Essays. Prof. Corson's Index to the *Canterbury Tales* will be ready next year. Mr. Furnivall has in type the continuation of his Parallel-Text edition of Chaucer's Minor Poems, for the Society. The "A B C" has been turned into an Appendix, as the manuscript evidence for its genuineness breaks down, for the present at least.

THE *Nuova Antologia* for October has a careful article by Signor Zumbini on Petrarch's feeling for nature. He remarks with truth that Petrarch has not received due attention on this point, and proceeds to consider his feeling for nature when in connexion with a love for his country, with his love for Laura, and his feeling for nature in itself. He shows that Petrarch, as contrasted with Dante, represents much that is purely modern in the treatment of nature: to Dante nature was subordinate to the expression of his own intellectual conceptions; to Petrarch nature gave at once a solace from his own troubles, and a vehicle for expressing his own aspirations: he differed only from modern poets in the greater influence exercised over him by the ascetic ideal of mediæval Christianity. Signor Rossi also continues his article on the commercial changes which are affecting England and the United States. He expresses a strong opinion that England's commercial supremacy is past, and warns the Italians against following the example of the English commercial spirit—which is founded on individualism and selfishness, is divorced from patriotism, and is in direct and complete opposition to the commercial spirit exhibited in Italy in her prosperous days. As a set-off to this onslaught on England, the *Antologia* has an article by Signor Luzzatti, which explains the change recently made in England in the method of deciding disputed elections to Parliament, and holds up the English system as one to be followed by Italy in its spirit, if not in its details.

THE Swiss Geschichtsforschende Gesellschaft held its annual Congress at Basel from October 1 to 3, under the presidency of Prof. G. von Wyss, of Zürich. Prof. Riggenschach read a monograph on the life and literary significance of the Humanist and Reformer Conrad Pellican, whose autobiography he has lately been editing as a "Jubiläumsschrift" for the recent Tübingen festival. Pellican was staying in Zürich while our

own Marian exiles were there, and is mentioned by Bishop Parkhurst as one of his friends. The editor of the Parker Society's *Zürich Letters* calls him "a minister of Zürich," but he was really a Professor. Prof. Murali of Lausanne gave an account of the volume of *Acta* of the Council of Basel which was found at Geneva: it chronicles the latest business of the Council after its removal to Lausanne. Prof. A. Royet of Geneva read an account of the events in Geneva during 1555, presumably from the forthcoming instalment of his History of the City and Republic, the third volume of which will end at that year. He asserted that the documentary evidence now brought forward completely releases Calvin from that charge of hardness which he incurred outside Geneva, even from cultivated and unprejudiced men, by whom the tradition was extended abroad in his own age, and handed on, without examination, to later ages.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

WE learn from Copenhagen that Dr. Rink, the eminent authority on Greenland, has just received a MS. which promises to be of great interest to geographers. It is the Memoirs, in Greenlandish, of Hans Hendrik, the only man who has taken part in all the principal expeditions through Smith Sound. In 1853, as a youth, he was associated with Kane in the expedition from Fiskerøes, and when Kane left his ship in the ice, Hans Hendrik stayed among the inhabitants of Smith Sound and married into one of the families. In 1860 he accompanied Hayes, and in 1871 Hall. He and his wife and three children were among the nineteen persons who were drifted on a sheet of ice down to Newfoundland, and subsequently brought to the United States. After his return to Greenland, he served again in 1875 under Nares. The Memoirs of his life, very picturesquely and fluently told, were written down last winter at the desire of Herr Krarup-Smith, and will be translated and edited by Dr. Rink.

PROF. NORDENSKIÖLD's plan for his Arctic voyage of 1878 is described in the *Geographische Blätter* (Heft iii. and iv.) of the Bremen Geographical Society. He intends to sail for the Siberian seas in the beginning of July, 1878, in a specially-adapted steamer, with a crew of one superior officer and eighteen volunteers of the Royal Swedish Navy; four scientific men, one doctor and four Norwegian ice-pilots will also form part of the ship's company. The voyage will be directed, first of all, to reach the mouth of the Yenisei and Cape Chelyuskin, the extreme north point of the mainland of Asia. If successful in doubling the latter point, Nordenskiöld hopes to be able to pass eastward along the coast between the new Siberian Islands and Kellet (Wrangell) Land, through Long's Strait to Behring Strait and the Pacific. Should the expedition find insurmountable difficulties at Cape Chelyuskin, it will winter in Taimyr Bight, in the mouth of the Piasina or in the Yenisei.

THE death of a Frenchman, named Laurens, in the attempt to explore the almost unknown river Cunene, or Nourse, in the extreme south of the Portuguese West African possessions, is announced in *L'Exploration* of October 14. Laurens left Mossamedes for Tigers' Bay and the mouth of the Cunene at the end of November last; and it appears from his note-book that he ascended the river for some distance. His remains, which were found near its mouth, showed that he had probably been assassinated by his negro followers.

IN continuation of his work on the *Hydrology of South Africa*, Dr. Croumbie Brown, late Government Botanist at the Cape of Good Hope, has now issued a volume on the *Water Supply of South Africa and Facilities for the Storage of it* (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd). In this he has displayed very great industry in collecting

and arranging extracts from quite a host of authorities, bearing first on the meteorology of clouds, thunderstorms, rain and moisture-supply in general, and then on the supply of water and facilities of storing it in each of the separate districts of Cape Colony, the Orange State, and the Transvaal. Much of the matter which forms these 650 pages of small type has, however, only a very indirect bearing on the question, and much might have been very advantageously curtailed. We have here, for example, full twenty pages at a stretch, from "Ruskin on Clouds," many passages from Wordsworth's poems, and nearly the whole of an article on the Origin of the Sea, from the *Cornhill Magazine*; besides much evidence given before the Legislative Council on the subject of irrigation, reprinted in question and answer. We cannot but think that Dr. Brown would have served the high purpose he has in view—that of showing how the evil effects of the protracted droughts of the Cape Colony may be overcome by controlling the deluges of rain which alternate with them—far better by condensing his abundant material into a small readable book; no one but an enthusiast in the subject will care to wade through these extracts to glean from them what relates directly to South Africa, and they are not even fully indexed.

MESSRS. M. G. AND E. T. MULHALL, the editors of the *Standard* of Buenos Ayres, have newly issued a very excellent *Handbook of Brazil* on the same plan as their well-known *Handbook of the River Plate*. Its first chapters are devoted to a general review of the history and physical features of Brazil, its commerce, government, and institutions, and these are followed by detailed accounts of each province of the Empire. Next comes an account of a journey by the Paraná and Paraguay rivers to the interior province of Matto Grosso, by Mr. M. G. Mulhall. The latter part of the volume—a reprint of a book on *Rio Grande do Sul and its German Colonies*, by M. G. Mulhall (Longmans, 1873)—has been superseded by the more recent and more detailed work by Oscar Canstatt, to which we referred some months ago. As Messrs. Mulhall are in the best position for obtaining trustworthy statistics of all parts of South America, it may be hoped that they will extend their series of Handbooks to the other Republics of the continent, about which it is very difficult to obtain accurate information in this country.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE current number of *Mind* opens with a suggestive though fragmentary paper on "Forgetfulness," by R. Verdon. The writer argues that the presumption is in favour of the absolute irrecoverability of many of our past impressions and feelings, and that this presumption is not invalidated by the requirements of the principle of the conservation of energy. Some curious mental processes, due in part to forgetfulness, are illustrated by interesting examples. Among these may be mentioned the "transposition of the traces of experience," which is illustrated in "the whole family of malapropisms." A. Barratt attempts yet further to defend a purely egoistic ethics against the recent attacks of Mr. Sidgwick. The aim of the article is to readjust the relations of ethics and politics. The former has solely to do with the individual good or pleasure, and is concerned with an inward quality—viz., virtue. The latter is the science of social ends, and of the qualities of individual conduct which are related to these ends. Thus utilitarianism is a political theory and not an ethical. The paper is fresh and striking in spite of the paradoxical character of its leading argument. Mr. Barratt is somewhat rash in speaking of the development of ethical science as a gradual emergence of the individualistic conception out of the social or political. Had the Greeks, then, no theory of individual good? The somewhat perverse nature of the reasoning is, perhaps, best seen

when Christianity is said to have laid down the foundation of a true ethics by ignoring the relations of the individual to society, and by rendering supreme the conception of individual welfare. T. M. Lindsay reviews, in a somewhat loose and sketchy manner, "Recent Hegelian Contributions to English Philosophy," and affirms that Messrs. Green and Caird (Mr. Bradley is not mentioned) have done good service in working against the too analytic tendencies of English psychology, and in insisting upon "the synthetic unity, the organic oneness, of the mind and of knowledge." The essayist pays a just tribute to the industry exhibited in these books, and thinks they will completely upset the common English idea that Hegel and the Hegelians are "men who tranquilly spin theories without regard to facts." The interesting series of papers on the present condition of philosophy at home and abroad is continued by Prof. Wundt of Leipzig, who gives us a clear and interesting sketch of recent philosophic movements in Germany. German philosophy is at present marked by two leading characteristics. The first of these is the decline of the large and commanding systems. This is seen in the substitution of the History of Philosophy for dogmatic metaphysics as the principal subject of study at the universities. The second feature is the extension of the philosophic interest beyond the universities. This shows itself in the copious literature of popular philosophy, from the writings of the materialists (who were greatly stimulated by Feuerbach) to those of Hartmann and the last of the pessimists. The writer gives a clear and serviceable sketch of this non-academic philosophy, and of the related movements in scientific speculation. The respective aims and merits of the various offshoots of Kantianism, Herbertianism, and Hegelianism, are set forth in a lucid and impartial review. Such articles as these must serve to make *Mind* invaluable to the English student of philosophy.

IN the *Journal of Mental Science* there are two articles which compare the present management of the insane with older methods. The first is an address delivered by Dr. J. Fielding Blandford before the Medico-Psychological Association. It is an interesting retrospect of the legislation of the last century with respect to lunatics in its bearing on the liberty of the subject. The writer takes a very favourable view of the progress made in this respect. The other paper is a Morison Lecture on Insanity by Dr. John Sibbald, and gives a curious description of the condition of the insane during the Middle Ages. Among other things we are told that lunatic patients were exhibited to the public like wild beasts in cages as late as 1770. So again "the most obviously insane manifestations" were frequently treated as heresy, and punished as such up to about the same date.

IN the *Revue Philosophique* Prof. Lotze of Göttingen gives us a restatement of his peculiar theory of the formation of the conception of space, by means of "local signs" or feelings attached to, and so marking off, the impressions received through particular nerve-fibres. The most noticeable point in the article, perhaps, is the protest against the current fashion of talking about the feelings of innervation, which are supposed to be connected with the excitation of the motor fibres. Prof. Lotze says that the existence of such feelings is by no means made out. There is also a well-written defence of the claims of psychology to be an independent science by M. Straszewski, in reply to a paper recently published in *Mind* by J. A. Stewart.

THE editor of the *Vierteljahrsschrift für wissenschaftliche Philosophie*, Dr. R. Avenarius, opens his last number with an address recently delivered by himself as *Antrittsvorlesung* at Zürich. The subject is the relation of psychology to philosophy, and its aim to show that, whereas in the earlier stages of philosophy it was least influenced by psychology among all the sciences, this rela-



tion has been gradually transformed, till now psychology exerts the greatest influence, serving both to define the problems of philosophy and still more to determine its method. In the same number there is a careful study of the nature and genesis of the conception of substantiality by Fr. Paulsen, who seems to have sat at the feet of the English sceptics. A greatly needed element of relief to the discussion of purely theoretical problems in the new philosophical Quarterly is supplied by A. Schäffle, who attempts a new application of the principle of the struggle for existence and natural selection to social development. This writer takes exception to Mr. Darwin's concession that with highly-civilised nations progress depends only in a subordinate degree on natural selection, and argues that, on the contrary, all the features of the higher civilisation, including the differentiation and co-operation of classes, and all morality itself, have been produced through an intensified struggle for existence, owing to which these features have become the conditions of national survival and historical continuity.

THE most stirring article in the October *Quarterly Review* concerns the memoirs of Odilon Barrot, the orator, politician, and advocate, who from the Revolution of July and the abdication of Charles X., through every change to the time of the *Coup d'Etat*, took a prominent part in French politics as a friend of Liberal views, but also as an advocate of habitual moderation. The value of the memoirs, of which MM. Duvergier de Hauranne and Corbin are editors, and consequently of the paper here based on them, is that they rectify known events by the testimony of an eye-witness or actor. The insight gathered from it will suffice to justify his nickname of "the big drum," *à propos* of his sounding generalities and occasional solemnity. Yet he was an upright and elevated politician and patriot, of a breed not too common in France. Another paper discusses the three extreme ideals—Caesarism, Romanism, and Socialism—and seeks to show in each "the pole of truth and the pole of error." *A propos* of the culminating expression of the military ideal, occasion is taken in passing to show how grand a mistake is the indifference of the "peace at any price" party in England to any save moral influence: while it is urged as to Roman Catholicism that its tendency is "to contract the sympathies of humanity," and of modern Socialism that it is a failure through unsound conception of its problem and of the unavoidable hindrances to perfect equality, though the legislative and executive powers are in duty bound to seek the redress of inequalities. A curiously interesting paper on "Carriages, Roads, and Coaches" shows that we shall have to yield the palm as carriage-builders to Paris, Vienna, Brussels, and New York, unless there is increased taste in our lines, greater attention to the form and colour of our seats and linings, and a more ready eye in our fashionable builders to improvement. A better account is given of our harness-makers. Though the article is spread over a rather too large area of subjects, there is much to be learnt, in its statistics, of the superior freedom from slipperiness of wood pavements over asphalt or granite, and its suggestion of rubber-cushioned axle-boxes or granulated cork appliances to diminish vibration. The concluding pages of this article give a lively review of coaching annals, from the days of the Hibernia and Hirondelle to the modern coaching Renaissance. A survey of almost equal interest is taken in another article, of the "Lobster, Crab, and Oyster Fisheries." There is likewise a rather stupid tirade against "modern philosophers;" by which term the *Quarterly* means the Positivists and Evolutionists who are wont to figure in our magazines. The writer takes for his text the clever parody, *The New Republic*. He looks on this book as offering a faithful representation of the ideas of persons like Mr. F. Harrison and Prof. Clifford, and is evidently pleased with

the performance, though he professes that he is shocked at its unscrupulosity in making use of private information. It is odd that the reviewer, though he quotes some of Mr. Luke's sayings, does not see that the fun of the work is not wholly due to its caricature of positivism and atheism. The writer is still less discriminating when he proceeds to illustrate the grotesque side of the teachings of Prof. Clifford and Mr. Leslie Stephen by a description of the vagaries of Comte's religion. The writer pleads for a little more mutual respect in the controversy: one might supplement this plea by asking for a little more mutual intelligence.

THE *Edinburgh Review* sets forth an equally varied programme, and fulfils successfully the promise of it. Perhaps, indeed, the point of the strictures on "The Russian Invasion of Turkey" has had its edge slightly blunted since the middle of last week by the exceptional success of the Russian arms in Asia; and the article on "Torpedo Warfare," though of interest to professional readers, will never be so attractive to average Englishmen as the details of a stand-up sea-fight, or even of an Arctic expedition. There are, however, in this number political articles—e.g. Prince Hardenberg's *Memoirs*—and literary papers, one of which concerns the works of "Daniel Stern," or the Countess d'Agoult, née De Flavigny, the daughter of a German widow and a French *émigré*. At the Revolution of 1848 the countess was "the muse of the ultra-Democratic party, as 'George Sand' was its Pythoness;" and, what with her democratic and literary energies, the life and souvenirs of this singular priestess of Socialism are worth a study, which is here given with much insight. Among other articles, one on "The Order of the Coif" seasonably collects all the soon-to-be-obsolete lore about the *quondam* tenants of Serjeants' Inn—e.g. the custom until the seventeenth century that a new serjeant should be escorted by his brethren of the coif to St. Paul's, and there assigned his proper pillar to meet his clients; the distinction between the king's serjeants and other serjeants-at-law; the form and type of the Birettus Albus, or serjeant's coif; and the precedence after Knights bachelors, and above Companions of the Bath, to which that coif entitles this ancient legal rank. It is memorable, too, that, unlike the wives of bishops, serjeants' wives take rank according as their husbands do. A lively paper follows on the popular subject of Anthony Trollope's novels, going perhaps a little unnecessarily into familiar details; but truly admitting that "the girl who hesitates between two admirers forms the very commonplace and unoriginal idea of the majority of his plots." Another good paper, on Mr. Lyte's *Eton College*, lays bare, in truthful seriousness, the crying weaknesses of Eton, and displays no small familiarity with the better and worse features of the history of "her Henry's holy shade." *A propos* of the length of modern Eton vacations the writer has just ground of complaint; but we demur, from personal knowledge, to his averment that it was a serious offence within the last quarter-of-a-century for an undergraduate to stay in Oxford during any (or even the larger part) of the long vacation. Perhaps one of the best papers in this number is on the "Story of an Indian Life"—the posthumous memoirs of Colonel Meadows Taylor, the author of the *Confessions of a Thug*. Among much to interest, both of adventures and experience, the grand lesson of Colonel Taylor's success as an administrator and observer lies in his consistently close acquaintance with, and kindness for, the native populations of India.

## BOSTON LETTER.

Boston: Oct. 8, 1877.

The *Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner*, by Edward L. Pierce, of Boston, is to be issued in England at about the time of its appearance here, early in November; but as I have been favoured with a very early opportunity of examining the sheets of the work, I may be able to tell you

something of interest about it. The author has written much upon legal subjects, but this is his first literary venture. Nevertheless, he has command of a style which, in its clearness, compactness and restraint as to ornament, is well suited to his theme, giving to this book a dignity suggestive of Sumner's later career. It is only the formative period of the statesman's life, up to the age of thirty-four, that is here treated. The public or political life of Charles Sumner began with his famous oration "The True Grandeur of Nations," delivered in Boston, July 4, 1845, before which he had not suspected his own powers of oratory; and even confessed to friends that he lacked the faculty for public speaking. It is interesting to discover that in a poem read by Sumner's father at college, in 1795, the two great causes which afterwards engaged the statesman's energies were thus referred to:—

"More true inspired we antedate the time  
When futile war shall cease thro' every clime;  
No sanction'd slavery Africa's sons degrade,  
But equal rights shall equal earth pervade."

Sumner was not remarkable at school, except for his taste for general reading. In this he was assiduous, so that he early began to lay up the immense stores of knowledge that served him in later years. At college, and in the Law School, he proceeded in the same way, covering a wide range of literature, and, in particular, copying into commonplace books masses of quotations, many of which he used long afterwards in political speeches. "*Study* is the talisman," he wrote to a friend during the year after his graduation at Harvard, when he was conducting a course of mathematics and history at home. Among his infrequent enthusiasms, aside from the line of his reading at the Law School, was an extreme delight in the acting of Frances Kemble; and it strikes one as a singular coincidence that, like her, he should have entered finally upon his chosen profession entirely without enthusiasm. But as he was bent upon doing everything thoroughly, his incessant readings connected with the law soon developed in his mind the ideal of a "jurist," to which he thenceforth tried to attain. In order to lay a broader foundation for this character, he decided to go to Europe soon after entering practice, although he was obliged to borrow most of the money needed for this purpose. This tour was a great success, and no doubt had much to do with his thorough understanding of European politics, a thing sufficiently rare among our politicians to have given Sumner a kind of distinction on that ground alone. The account of his tour covers much of the ground traversed in the recent *Life of George Ticknor*; but you have here the added charm of a very decided and enthusiastic individuality in the traveller. He seems to have come into singularly cordial relations with nearly everyone he met in England. He visited Lord Brougham, met Lord Jeffrey, Sir William Hamilton, Sydney Smith, Samuel Rogers, Serjeant Talfourd, Basil Montagu, Miss Martineau, with very many others, all of whom received this young man of twenty-seven with exceptional consideration. By invitation of the Judges, and sometimes called to their side on the bench, he attended the circuits, and found himself on the pleasantest terms of intimacy with eminent counsel. Would the same thing happen now? Perhaps; if the guest were so spaciouly intelligent, so genuine and enthusiastic as Sumner was. But the English social successes of Sumner, and of Ticknor more than twenty years earlier, must be attributed in part, I think, to the fact that they introduced to your notice a type of American character with which you have become very much more familiar since 1838. The book will so soon be in your hands that I will make no extracts. But I cannot omit calling attention to the great amount of labour which the author has given to the footnotes, so numerous that at first sight they rather appal one. Many of these, on points of American interest, are very essential to English readers; and in all cases they

are a convenience, giving as they do facts as to persons mentioned in the text which might not at the moment be clearly recalled. In one note, indeed (vol. ii., p. 57), Mr. Pierce has given a memorandum concerning Charles Austin, whom Sumner thought "the first lawyer in England," yet whose name cannot be found in biographical dictionaries, because he did not enter Parliament and never became a Judge. A word should also be said about the portrait in the second volume. This is from an old daguerreotype, and reveals an expression of immitigable resoluteness, which remained characteristic of Sumner, although in his portraits this has usually been much softened. Even in the present case the engraver, from habit, gave the features a more smiling aspect than the sun-picture would justify; and he is now altering the plate somewhat. The stern rigour of his look as here depicted is more in harmony with the biographer's report. Sumner was from the very first "anti"-something. In college he headed a temperance society; as soon as he passed out of college he interested himself in the "anti-Masonry" political movement of 1830-1. He also very soon showed his disposition never to recede from an opinion or attitude once taken; and this is illustrated in the biography by an amusing little story of his wearing a buff-coloured waistcoat when college regulations required a white one. He maintained that it was white, or nearly enough so, and he therefore would not appear before the "Parietal Board" when summoned. He carried the day. This quality of persistence, sometimes becoming aggressive, combined with perfect fearlessness, moral conviction, and unflinching conscientiousness, of course gave him the force and stability which made his honour and his fame. But at the bottom was a want of imagination. Take in connexion with this his slow, cumulative mode of preparing for action, and you will understand why in this country some of the younger generation, at least, regard him as a man whose calibre would have seemed smaller had his career been postponed till now. Some time before his death, I remember, Sumner is reported to have said, when his constituents were impatient to have him speak on an important topic:—"People forget that I am not a fountain. They must give me time to fill up." The eloquence of Webster and Clay had more of the fountain in it.

A very different Life, and yet in some ways not unlike this, is that of the Rev. Edward Kirk (of Albany, and then of Boston), whose Memoir will be brought out by Lockwood, Brooks and Co. Mr. Kirk spent an idle boyhood, was indifferent to study at college, and irreligious. He had a sudden "awakening" and became a powerful revival preacher, then a leader of the total abstinence cause, and an anti-slavery preacher. In 1857 he went to Paris to take charge of the American chapel which was to be established there under his auspices. Afterward, during our Civil War, he took a large share in the work of the Christian Commission, himself going into the field in order to do missionary work among the soldiers. He was also in Europe in 1837, and remained more than a year, very possibly attending the same lectures at the Sorbonne which Sumner describes in the letters so copiously given by Mr. Pierce. But how slight was his European experience as compared with Sumner's! Nevertheless, the impetuosity and persistence of Kirk, and his indifference to unpopularity, recall Sumner. Kirk's father was born in Scotland, and the great Massachusetts Senator had a well-rooted ancestry on your side of the Atlantic; but in the preacher hardly less than in the orator we can trace the peculiarly American type to which both belonged.

Of late we have had in culmination various architectural works which indicate a new activity in that art. The impetus was given by the great fire of 1872, which made occasion for new buildings in the business quarter, some of which are excellent and very beautiful. It also led to the building of the sumptuous Romanesque church of

the Trinity, completed last spring. Though begun before that date, the Harvard Memorial at Cambridge has been finished only within a year; and now we have the Soldiers' Monument on Boston Common, dedicated some three weeks ago. This activity in architecture is, I suppose, in the proper order of development, if we accept Hegel's classification of the arts, and assume that we must pass through the symbolic period before we can have a satisfactory epoch in painting. But in reality vital symbolism is unknown among us; our architectural works seem to be all more or less crude and unfortunate, and the best we can hope is that they will make the beginning of an "atmosphere" for future artists. The *American Architect*, edited by Mr. W. P. Longfellow (a nephew of the poet and an excellent critic), intimates, though not directly, that the monument, architecturally, is a work of stone-cutting, and not of art. Some of the figures are graceful, but the soldier and the sailor are raw and coarse in their realism. The shaft is of granite, and the figures of bronze; to make matters worse two colours of bronze are used. The bronze bas-reliefs on the sub-base are full of diminutive figures, from which the main impression that one gets is a bewildering sense of distressing little coat-skirts. On the day before the unveiling, some sailors were at work shrouding the monument, and I could not but observe as one of them leaned out from amid the canvas folds, high up on the shaft, how much more artistic and ideal this real sailor was than the bronze sailor below. The criticism of that contrast was, to my thinking, more severe than any in words could be. However, the monument is a great advance upon most of the soldiers' monuments erected since the war. At a distance, seen among the trees, it is pleasant to look at, and we are better off with it than without. It is the work of Mr. Martin Milmore, of Boston.

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### General Literature.

- BROWNING, R. *Aeschylus' Agamemnon*, transcribed. Smith, Elder & Co. 5s.  
 BUEHLMANN, J. *Die Architektur d. klassischen Alterthums u. der Renaissance*. 2. Abth. 3. Hft. Stuttgart: Ebner & Seubert. 8 M.  
 TAYLOR, Col. Meadows. *The Story of my Life*. Blackwood. 21s.  
 WALFORD, E. *Old and New London*. Vol. V. Cassell. 9s.

##### History.

- BOETTGER, H. *Wohnsitze der Deutschen in dem v. Tacitus in seiner Germania beschriebenen Lande*. Stuttgart: Grüninger. 10 M.  
 EWALD, A. C. *Sir Robert Walpole: a Political Biography, 1676-1745*. Chapman & Hall. 18s.  
 HERTZBERG, F. G. *Geschichte Griechenlands*. 3. Bd. Gotha: Perthes. 8 M.  
 IRNE, W. *History of Rome* (English Edition). Vol. III. Longmans. 15s.  
 VISCHER, W. *Kleine Schriften*. 1. Bd. Historische Schriften. Hrsg. v. H. Gelzer. Leipzig: Hirzel. 12 M.

##### Physical Science.

- DAVID, l'abbé Armand, et E. OUSTALET. *Les oiseaux de la Chine*. Paris: Masson. 150 fr.  
 LEYDIG, F. *Die anuren Batrachier der deutschen Fauna*. Bonn: Cohen. 10 M.

##### Philology, &c.

- ARNOLDT, R. *Die chorische Technik d. Euripides dargestellt*. Halle: Mühlmann. 8 M.  
 BRUECKNER, A. *Litu-slavische Studien*. 1. Thl. Weimar: Böhlau. 5 M.  
 CORPUS inscriptionum Graecarum auctoritate et impensis academiae litterarum regiae Borussicae editum. Vol. IV. Fasc. 3. indices continens. Ed. H. Roehl. Berlin: Reimer. 12 M.  
 MUELLER, J. G., d. Flavius Josephus Schrift gegen den Apion. Aus dem Nachlass hrsg. v. C. J. Rigenbach u. C. v. Orelli. Basel: Balmhaier. 9 M.  
 RORMHELD, F. *De epithetorum compositorum apud Euripidem usu et formatione*. Giessen: Ricker. 4 M. 60 Pf.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### CANA OF GALILEE.

London: Oct. 20, 1877.

I am, of course, quite aware of the conclusions generally arrived at as to the site of this town; but I really wonder that another candidate for the honour has been so overlooked. 1. There is the old site, Kefr Kenna, four and a-half miles

north-west of Nazareth. 2. There is the new site at Kana el-Jelil, nine miles north of Nazareth. Each of these has its advocates and its recommendations, and as John ii., 1, supplies no real clue, we are left to our discretion. It is true that in John ii., 12, we read that Jesus "went down" from Cana to Capernaum; but this may apply to many localities, seeing that Capernaum was on the margin of the Galilean lake. 3. Let me mention another place to which I have long wished to draw attention. I refer to a ruined site called Katana, and laid down in Van de Velde's map near the road from Safed to the Jordan. It is about half as far from Capernaum as Kana el-Jelil, and to reach Capernaum Jesus would really have to go "down." This is a little in its favour. But far more weighty is the consideration that the name corresponds with the form it bears in the two older Syriac versions. Of these, the Peshito in particular is most valuable, as representing the actual Aramaic spelling of the names of persons and places at a very early date. Why did its translators introduce a *t* into the name if not because that was the spelling in the vernacular of the people? True, it changes the accepted explanation of Cana, as equal to Kanah, or "reedy," and gives the idea of "little" or "small;" but this is of no moment. I have thought that the Greek Cana may be a very natural contraction of the longer word Katana or Katanah—a kind of contraction which is by no means unknown. On referring to De Dieu, I find that he agrees as to the reason of the difference of spelling, though he knew nothing of the site which I have pointed out. So much has been written on the subject, and so completely has the Syriac been overlooked, that I feel more than justified in inviting attention to the facts which I have mentioned. It appears from ancient authorities that two places named Cana were known; that one of them was designated as "little"—a circumstance which rather favours my suggestion than otherwise. The Palestine Exploration work has been executed in this quarter; and, before the last word has been spoken, I am anxious that the claims I advance for Katana or Katanah should be properly estimated. The only formidable objection—that from tradition—will carry no weight with independent enquirers. In the meantime, the only place I can find which meets the requirements of the Syriac versions, explains the reason of the form they give to the name, and is both above and not far from Capernaum, is the one which I have mentioned. In any case the publication of this will show the fallacy of the reiterated assertion that there is no Chaldaic or Aramaic equivalent for the name of Cana.

B. H. COWPER.

##### ROBERT PEYTON: A RECTIFICATION.

6 Howick Place, S.W.: October 12, 1877.

It is sufficiently notorious that the Reports published by the Historical MSS. Commission are of very unequal value, and I would call attention to a curious series of blunders in the description of a quarto MS., which formerly belonged to Bishop Van Mildert, and is now included in the Towneley Collection. It is described in the fourth Report of the Commissioners (p. 413) as follows:—

"A Treatise of the Holy Eucharist by Robert Peyton in the Author's handwriting and dedicated 'To the Right Honourable Henry, Earl of Holland Chancellor of the University of Cambridge and one of his Majesty's Privie Counsaile.' The MS. contains, loose, a letter from Sir Henry Ellis to the Rev. Dr. Bliss, to the effect that he had searched in vain for any mention of Peyton; but the author in his dedication, which must have been written sometime between 1628 and 1643, while the Earl of Holland was Chancellor of the University, speaks of himself in these terms:—'I have craved many countries, seen many cities and courts, served in Italy against the Turke and Spaniard; but now by the blessing of God I officiate at God's Altar, where I dayly pray for



your Lordships health and successe in your honourable employments resting myself well shrouded under your Lordships patronage.' Peyton was a Roman Catholic."

Some clue to Robert Peyton's parentage will immediately suggest itself to those who are acquainted with the history of Lord Holland's family, for the earl's grandfather, Lord Chancellor Rich, had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Robert Peyton, Esq., of Iselham, Cambridgeshire, and was the mother of Sir John Peyton, who was created a baronet on the institution of the order. Sir John Peyton's children were the cousins and contemporaries of the Earl of Holland, and his third son, Robert Peyton, was beyond all question the author of the MS. in the Towneley collection. He was baptised at Iselham on Palm Sunday, March 24, 1588-9, and was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he matriculated a pensioner on April 10, 1609. He was presented in 1629 by the Provost of King's to the vicarage of Broadchalk, Wilts, and there is no ground whatever for calling him a Roman Catholic, as he held this living until his death. He was buried at Iselham on October 17, 1639. It is marvellous that any difficulty should have arisen about his identity, because he is thus described in the *Alumni Etonenses* (4to, 1797), p. 212: "Robert Peyton, son of Sir John Peyton of Iselham, travelled into Italy, studied the law, and was a Justice of the Peace, but afterwards took Holy Orders." The same description is repeated in Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*, vol. iv., p. 153.

It is worth remarking that Peyton's eldest brother, Sir Edward Peyton, the well-known author of *The Divine Catastrophe of the House of Stuart*, published a pamphlet in 1642 on *The Duty of receiving the Lord's Supper in a Sitting Posture*.  
EDMOND CHESTER WATERS.

## ARABIC DICTIONARIES.

Leiden: Oct. 20, 1877.

It is very natural that Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, prompted, as he himself says, by a jealous love for the memory of his lamented uncle, should consider any attack on his noble work as a crime; but whether he has not resorted to the pen too rashly after reading the *avertissement* to Dozy's *Supplément*, I will leave himself to decide. We read in the preface to Lane's *Lexicon* that post-classical words and significations, with very few exceptions, have been excluded. In this respect, and in this respect only, Prof. Dozy called Lane's work insufficient, as the whole tenor of the *avertissement* proves. Even the best Arabic authors make use of many words and significations which are unknown to the classical language, and therefore purposely omitted by Lane. Dozy's *Supplément* is a first and very valuable contribution towards a dictionary of the post-classical language, and is to be used together with Lane's *Lexicon* of the classical language. A slighting of Lane's work is therefore wholly out of the question. And, indeed, if Mr. Stanley Lane Poole had known Prof. Dozy and his philological works better, he would at once have rejected any such idea as an utter impossibility. Dozy is too fine a scholar not to appreciate fully the immense merits of Lane. I am, I think, justified in now stating that it was chiefly on Dozy's proposal that the University of Leiden accorded to Lane the degree of Honorary Doctor of Literature, the only university degree, as Mr. Stanley Lane Poole informs us in his memoir, that Lane ever accepted. Dozy might, it is true, have added to his first sentence a few words of appreciation; and I feel sure that he would have done so if he could have imagined that the meaning of his words was liable to misconstruction. But a dissertation upon the very different merits of Golius, Freytag and Lane—of which, by the way, a better judge than Prof. Dozy could hardly be found—would have been misplaced in the *avertissement*.

If Mr. Stanley Lane Poole only meant that the words of Prof. Dozy could be misinterpreted and

so tend to diminish the reputation of his uncle, nobody would disapprove of his trying to prevent this by explaining the different character of the *Lexicon* and the *Supplément*. But it is very much to be regretted that, in so doing, he did not refrain from using such language as ought never to pass between scholars, and from expressing a wholly unjustifiable disregard of Dozy's eminent merits in relation to Arabic Lexicography.

M. J. DE GÖEJE.

## APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, October 29.—5 P.M. Musical Association: Annual General Meeting.

THURSDAY, November 1.—8 P.M. Linnean: "On the Source of the winged Cardamom of Nepal," by Dr. G. King; "Note on the Australian Finches of the Genus *Poephila*," by Capt. W. Armit; "On the Self-fertilisation of Plants," by the Rev. G. Henslow; "Revision of the *Hippidae* (a Group of Anomalous Crustacea)," by E. J. Miers.

FRIDAY, November 2.—8 P.M. Philological: "On Italian Dialects," by Capt. R. F. Burton.

## SCIENCE.

*Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography.*  
By Archibald Geikie, LL.D., F.R.S.  
(London: Macmillan & Co., 1877.)

THE plan of instruction adopted by Prof. Geikie with so much success in his charming little *Primer of Physical Geography* has been further developed in his *Elementary Lessons* on the same subject. The lessons deal with the broad elementary questions of Physical Geography in such a way as to incite pupils to use their own eyes, and to examine, compare, and contrast what they see taking place around them from day to day. In each subdivision the pupil is, as far as possible, led on from facts which lie within his own knowledge and experience to others which can be ascertained by simple observation and experiment, and he is finally placed in possession of the results of prolonged observation in all parts of the world. The method is admirably adapted to create and foster habits of observation and reflection, and the attractive form of the lessons themselves must do much to awaken a taste for the study of Physical Geography.

Prof. Geikie commences with five lessons on the earth considered as a heavenly body; the form and motions of the earth, its relation to the sun as the source of heat and light, and the means which we possess of accurately measuring and mapping its surface are described in clear, simple language, while the last lesson conveys a general impression of the earth as a whole, well calculated to prepare the pupil for further instruction. The next series of lessons, six in number, is devoted to the atmosphere; the composition of the air is explained with special reference to the importance of its several ingredients in the general plan of the world; the height, pressure, and temperature of the air are discussed, and there is an instructive lesson on "the moisture of the air," which points out the sources from which the water-vapour, always present in the atmosphere, is derived, and the different forms, such as dew, mist, clouds, rain, snow, and hail, in which it is taken out of the air and returned again to land and sea. The series concludes with an examination of the movements of the air, winds, storms, and aerial currents, and of the work done by the winds in distributing moisture and temperature.

The third subdivision deals with the vast expanse of water which covers nearly three-fourths of the surface of the globe; a first lesson descriptive of the great sea-basins, their origin in the irregular contraction of the earth while cooling, their depth and the general form of the ocean-floor, is followed by others on the ingredients of the sea, and the condition of the deep-sea bottom as determined by the soundings of the *Challenger* Expedition. Two lessons on the temperature and ice of the sea then introduce a consideration of its movements, the wind-waves, the tides, the currents, and that slow "creep" of cold water from the poles to the equator which contributes so much to the circulation of the waters of the sea; and the chapter concludes with a brief summary of the part which the sea plays in the general system of the globe. The influence of the sea on the moisture of the air, and the manner in which it regulates the distribution of temperature, are well pointed out, as well as its destructive action on the coast of the land, and its preservation of the deposits which are being laid down in the quiet depths of the ocean, to be raised into dry land by some future movement of the earth's crust.

The land is treated in a somewhat similar way; the distribution of the land over the globe, the form of the coast line and its influence on the progress of civilisation, and the relief of the land, its mountains, plains and valleys, are first described; and then follow lessons on the composition of the earth, on volcanoes, earthquakes, and the slow movements of upheaval and subsidence which are taking place in several regions. The concluding lessons of the chapter are devoted to the waters of the land; springs and underground water, brooks and rivers, lakes and inland seas, frost, snowfields and glaciers, are each dwelt upon in turn, and there are some attractive pages on the work of running water, and the origin and history of the features of the land. The last subdivision deals, rather too briefly, with the geographical distribution of life over the earth's surface, and the diffusion of plants and animals.

All the subjects are well treated, and the lessons on the land are specially worthy of notice. But the great charm of Prof. Geikie's book lies in the ease with which it is written; the language is always simple and clear, and the descriptions of the various phenomena are no less vivid than interesting; the lessons are never dull, never wearisome, and they can scarcely fail to make the study of Physical Geography popular wherever they are used. The book is illustrated with a good selection of well-executed woodcuts, and there are several maps, some of which are rather disfigured by the heaviness and want of transparency in the colouring intended to make them more effective. It has only been possible, within the limits of a short notice, to glance at the contents of the *Elementary Lessons*, but we can cordially recommend them to teachers and pupils, and trust they will have as large a general circulation as the *Primer of Physical Geography*.

C. W. WILSON.

## THE CONGRESS OF GERMAN PHILOLOGISTS.

THE thirty-second Congress of German philologists was held at Wiesbaden, the famous watering-place near the Rhine, between September 26 and 29. The town was admirably chosen for the purpose. As the weather had cleared up, the Congress attracted a very large number of visitors, especially from Western Germany, and was attended by about 800 members. On the morning of September 28 the Congress was opened by the President, Dr. Pähler, Director of the Gymnasium at Wiesbaden, in the large saloon of the Casino. In welcoming the assembly the President made an opening address of some length, in which, after such remarks as one would expect on such an occasion, he expressed the hope that one of the happy results of these congresses would be that the contest now raging between the advocates of the *Realschulen* and those of classical education would soon be brought to a close. Then the names of the philologists deceased since the last Congress—among whom we may notice Köchly, Gerlach, and Ritschl—were read, and their memory was duly honoured. After the secretaries had been elected and the local authorities had welcomed the assembly, Prof. Curtius gave a highly interesting account of the excavations now in progress at Olympia. He explained the manner in which the works were carried on, and showed with the help of a map what had been done already. The results, he said, greatly exceeded the expectations formed at the beginning. For, besides many important inscriptions, nineteen works of Paionios, fourteen of Alkamenes, and a torso by Praxiteles had been brought to light. A Christian church, found close by, contained no stones taken from the Temple of Zeus, proving that at the time of its construction (about the fifth century) the Temple of Zeus was still intact. The professor then showed the plaster casts and photographs of the sculptures, and after pointing out the importance of these finds, which illustrated the art of sculpture as cultivated in the Peloponnesus under conditions very different from those existing at Athens, he proceeded to give an analysis of the groups which filled the eastern and western tympana. The group in the eastern gable, adorning the front of the temple, was according to him of an archaic and hieratic style in keeping with its plan, while in the western gable the artist had chosen a more naturalistic treatment. Prof. Curtius illustrated this view by drawing attention to the variety of expression traceable in the heads of the statues recovered. Of a different character was the *Nike*, in which work, according to the speaker's opinion, Paionios had tried to produce the highest effect of which his art was capable. The speaker earned the enthusiastic applause of the assembly, which then separated in order to constitute the various sections for Archaeology, German Philology, Oriental Philology, Paedagogics, &c. At 2 p.m. there was a dinner in the Cursaal, which was attended by most of the members of the Congress. Afterwards the performance of *Le Nozze di Figaro* drew many guests to the theatre.

At eleven o'clock the next morning the second meeting was opened by the Vice-President, Prof. Usener of Bonn. Prof. Steinthal of Berlin read a paper "On the Different Kinds and Forms of Interpretation." The famous linguist divides the methods of philology under three heads:—Interpretation; criticism; and (what he calls) construction. He recognises four different kinds of interpretation with regard to their chief purpose—a grammatical, a material, a stylistic, and an individual interpretation. The last and highest task of an interpreter he considered to be the psychological interpretation, which has to show how a literary work was produced in the mind of its author. After this elaborate speech, Prof. v. Wilamowitz-Möllendorf of Greifswald spoke on the "Origin of the Greek Literary Languages." He considered Lesbos and the opposite part of the continent as the country where the

first literary language of Greece was formed. The idiom of Lesbos could already be traced in Homer. Thence the epic language had spread to Chios, Erythrae, Smyrna, and Kolophon. A little later it was adopted by the lyric poets, and it was used down to the latest times by the epigrammatists. The idiom of Lesbos also became the language of lyric poetry. For the drama the dialect of Attica had been used, and the dialogue of tragedy was the basis of the Attic prose, which was originated by Gorgias of Leontion, and further developed by Thucydides and Antiphon. The *κοινή* was formed in Asiatic Ionia, while by the side of that literary language a dialect bearing some resemblance to the modern Greek was used in conversation. Next Rector Eckstein, of Leipzig, made a Latin speech "In Fr. Ritscheli memoriam," the only fault of which, perhaps, was that it contained rather too many puns for so solemn an occasion. The orator, a friend of the deceased, said that Ritschl, together with Rost and Thiersch, had given the first impulse to the initiation of the Congress of Philologists. Ritschl was, according to him, not a disciple of G. Hermann, but of C. Reizig of Halle. The most brilliant period of Ritschl's life was when he attracted numerous students at Bonn by his penetrating criticism, by means of which he gained a sound basis for the interpretation of the classics. Rector Eckstein then gave an outline of Ritschl's studies, and showed how he became an author, how afterwards when he came into better circumstances he engaged in the study of the Latin authors, especially of Plautus, and how he was then led to the study of ancient Latinity and of the inscriptions. The speaker closed by praising the energy and the love for truth of the deceased, the vigour of whose mind had for a time kept up a long-broken constitution. The session was closed at half-past two, and the afternoon was spent in excursions, after which the members reassembled in the Cursaal for a jovial supper and "Festtrunk" offered by the town of Wiesbaden to the guests.

The third general session of the Congress began at 11 on the morning of September 28. Director O. Jäger of Cologne analysed the legend of Regulus. He tried to prove, by combining the reports of Polybius and of Diodorus with those of Tuditanus, who had had the benefit of the traditions of the best Roman families, that Regulus was sent by the Carthaginians to Rome: but that, after he returned to Carthage, he died a natural death. In the discussion which followed the reading of this paper, Prof. Ihne of Heidelberg controverted this view, and maintained that the traditions of the Roman families and the annalists had falsified history to an incredible extent by wilful misstatements, and that it was unheard-of that a captive should be sent as an ambassador. After some further remarks by Directors Jäger and Weidner, the debate was closed for want of time. Then Prof. Genthe of Corbach read a paper on the armours and arms used by the Roman *legionarii*, illustrating it by a model belonging to the Roman and German Museum of Mayence. Justus Lipsius and others had described the armour of Roman soldiers according to the sculptures and reliefs of triumphal pillars and arches. But these gave no correct idea, because artistic motives had caused deviations from the true forms. Therefore the relics of arms found in Roman "castra" and sculptures on tombstones of Roman soldiers, which had been executed in strict accordance with the reality, had to be consulted, and after them the model shown had been constructed.

The last paper read was by Dr. Leo, Privatdocent of Bonn, on the origin and development of the Athenian maritime confederacy.

On Saturday morning the Reports of the work done in the several sections were read by their presidents. It may be remarked that in the section of the Orientalists some very important papers were read. Prof. Kuhn read the Report on

the progress of Arian, East Asiatic, and comparative philology during the year 1876-77; that on Semitic philology was read by Profs. Socin and Kautsch. Prof. Savelsberg read a paper on the Syrian inscriptions, and M. Halévy explained, in a most interesting speech, the method by which he had deciphered the inscriptions of Safa. Dr. Bühler described, in answer to a question raised by Prof. Stenzler at the International Congress of Orientalists of 1874, the manner in which the performance of *prāyaścittas* was enforced in India. Dr. Hörnle of Calcutta read a paper on the "Geographical Distribution of the North-Indian Vernaculars." An interesting discussion on the Accadian language was caused by a short paper of Dr. Hommel between the writer and M. Halévy. Of course, no satisfactory settlement of the difficult question could be arrived at. The remainder of the 29th was passed in an excursion to the Niederwald.

Gera was chosen as the place for next year's meeting, and Director Grumme of that town was elected president.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

## ZOOLOGY.

*Pagenstecher's Allgemeine Zoologie.*—The first part of this work was noticed by us two years ago. The second has now appeared, and we are sorry to learn that the delay in its publication has been caused by the illness of the learned author. This portion is devoted to the discussion of the organisation and functions of the nutritive and circulatory systems of animals.

*Papuan Zoology.*—Biological research has been nowhere more active of late than in the southern islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and much has been added to our knowledge of the fauna of New Guinea and the adjacent islands. The main result of recent discoveries is the further confirmation and illustration of the essentially Australasian character of that region, which was pointed out long ago by Wallace and by Sclater. Among the most important results have been the discovery of two Papuan species of the spiney ant-eater, *Tachyglossus* or *Echidna*, of which the first was described last winter in the *Annals* of the Genoa Museum by Dr. Peters and the Marquis G. Doria as *T. Bruijni*, from a skull sent home by the Dutch naturalist Herr Bruijn, who has since obtained complete examples of both sexes. The second species, a native of the southern part of the island, was named *T. Lawsi* by Prof. Rolleston at the recent meeting of the British Association, and has been briefly described under the same name by Mr. E. Pierson Ramsay in the last part of the *Proceedings* of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. The previously described species of *Tachyglossus* and *Platypus*, the only known existing Monotremes, are natives of Southern Australia, but evidence of the existence of both forms in Queensland has lately been given by correspondents of *Nature*, one of whom makes some remarkable statements as to the reproductive history of the former (vol. xvi., p. 420). Further facts as to these northern representatives of the Monotremata will be eagerly awaited by naturalists. Of Kangaroos four species of the Australian genus *Macropus* have now been described from the Papuan islands, and further information has been obtained of the peculiar insular types *Dendrolagus* and *Dorcopsis*. From the Duke of York Island and the adjacent shores of New Britain and New Ireland a very fine collection of animals was sent last winter by the Rev. G. Brown to Mr. Sclater, and its contents have been described in a series of papers published in the *Proceedings* of the Zoological Society, by Messrs. Sclater, Dobson, Alston, Günther, Miers, Salvin, Godman, Bates, Butler and Cambridge. Many of the species are new, and some of them of great interest and beauty; but all these writers agree as to the essential unity of the New Britain and New Guinea faunas. The large collections formed in



the latter island and in Mysore by Dr. A. B. Meyer continue to afford much material to the *Mittheilungen aus dem k. Zool. Museum zu Dresden*. In the second part of that handsome addition to our scientific periodicals Herr Kirsch describes the Lepidoptera and Coleoptera collected by Dr. Meyer; the former include 167 species, of which about 13 per cent. are new; the latter 110 species, of which about a third were unknown. Dr. Meyer himself continues his elaborate descriptions and measurements of a large series of Papuan skulls, with additional notes on the conformation of jaws by Herr Tüngel. In mentioning this second part of the Dresden *Mittheilungen* we must note the very great improvement in the quality and execution of the plates, which are very different from those issued with the first portion.

**Anthropoid Apes.**—The periodical just quoted contains also a memoir by Dr. Meyer on the Anthropoid Apes of the Dresden Museum, a considerable portion of which is devoted to the description of "Mafoka," the ape which, when alive in the Dresden Zoological Gardens, was positively pronounced by several German zoologists to be a gorilla. Dr. Meyer always held it to be a chimpanzee, and its remains having passed into his hands after death he is now able clearly to establish the fact. The external appearance and osteology of this individual is illustrated by thirteen heliotypic and lithographic plates, and its cerebral and visceral anatomy is fully described in a separate paper by Prof. W. von Bischoff.

**Zoological Publications of the American Government.**—The United States Department of the Interior continues to grant real "aid to research" by the publication of many valuable treatises on the natural history of the North American continent. Among those which have reached us through the courtesy of Dr. Hayden we may notice the *Bulletin of the United States Entomological Commission*, the first two numbers of which are devoted to the natural history of the "Rocky Mountain Locust" (*Calopterus spretus*), with suggestions as to the best manner of destroying its young while still in the wingless state. In recent *Bulletins of the United States Geological and Geographical Surveys of the Territories* we find papers by Messrs. Barber and Schumacher on Ethnology, Coues on Mammals, McCauley on Birds, Osten-Sacken and Uhler on Insects, Thorell on Spiders, and Peale Cope and White on Palaeontology and Geology. The eighth part of the "Miscellaneous Publications" of the same series consists of an exhaustive monograph of the American *Mustelidae*, by Dr. Elliott Coues, under the title of "Fur-bearing Animals." This volume, like other recent essays of the same zoologist, is to be regarded as a precursor of the great work on the Mammals of the United States, on which he has long been engaged. In it, we are told, the scientific matter will be presented in a more condensed form; and it must be confessed that portions of the present volume have much the appearance of a rough note-book, but of the careful way in which Dr. Coues has worked out the characters, variations, range and habits of the American Weasels it would be impossible to speak too highly. An interesting *addendum* to chapter vii. treats of the so-called "Rabies mephitica," or hydrophobia from skunk-bite. Dr. Coues gives no personal opinion on the question; but the evidence adduced seems to favour the view of Dr. Janeway, that the disease is true hydrophobia, and not (as argued by the Rev. H. C. Hovey) a distinct disorder caused by the suppression of the animal's natural secretion. In any case the authenticated account of the manner in which the mad skunk will steal into a tent and bite the sleeping soldier or hunter is very horrible.

**Brehm's Thierleben.**—Since our notice of the second edition of this excellent popular work we have received the ninth volume, in which the Insects, Myriopods and Spiders are treated of by Dr. E. L. Taschenberg. Much new matter has been

added to that contained in the first issue, and more than a third of the three hundred illustrations are new.

**Wilson's Animal Life.**—Messrs. W. and R. Chambers send us a little volume of *Sketches of Animal Life and Habits*, by Andrew Wilson, Ph. D., &c. These have been compiled "for general readers, and especially the young," to whom they will doubtless prove acceptable. Some of them have already appeared in *Chambers' Journal*.

#### PHILOLOGY.

THE most important article in the last number of the *Hermes* (vol. xii., part 4) is R. Förster's "Studien zu den griechischen Taktikern." This paper is in two parts, the first of which discusses the *Tactica* of Aelian and of Arrian. The contention of the writer is that the so-called *Taktikón* of Arrian is genuine; that it is based upon that of Aelian, which may with some show of probability be assigned to the time of Trajan. In the second part Förster argues that the *Taktikón* of Urbicius is in great measure drawn from that of Arrian; and that the military treatise attributed to Hadrian is no other than that of Arrian, the confusion between the two names (*Ἀδριανός*, 'Appianós' being easy, and, once made, readily perpetuated. Mommsen has two papers, one on the "Origo gentis Romanae" prefixed to the *Viri illustres* of the so-called Victor, which he contends was used by Paulus in his additions to Eutropius; the other on some points connected with the Roman roads in Italy. Niese discusses, but with only a negative result, the origin of the *Γρακοί*. Diels criticises and emends the *Fragmentum Mathematicum Bobiense*; Schöne has some remarks on the Athenian treaty of B.C. 416; Van Herwerden a notice of Weil's Demosthenes; and E. Curtius ("Das Pythion in Athen") discusses in an interesting paper the recent discoveries on the site of the Athenian Pythion, and their general bearings on our knowledge of the topography and religious worship of Athens. The number closes with twenty pages of valuable miscellanies.

**Sprachwissenschaft und neuere Sprachen.** By H. Breymann. (Munich: T. Ackermann.) This is a very pertinent and powerful plea for the study of the modern languages in schools, and above all, for the thoroughgoing adoption of the method and results of Comparative Philology in teaching them. Though addressed to a German public, the pamphlet might be studied with advantage by English readers. It is quite time that the old-fashioned school grammars should make way for new ones conceived in the spirit of Curtius's *Greek Grammar*. The facts contained in Dr. Breymann's lecture will be interesting to all those who have to do with education.

WE have received the second edition of *Analecta Norroena. Auswahl aus der Isländischen und Norwegischen Literatur des Mittelalters*. Herausgegeben von Th. Möbius. (Leipzig: Hinrichs.) A most valuable anthology, more suitable for a scholar than a beginner, but sufficiently minute to form the sole instructor in Old Norse to a person accustomed to the scientific study of languages. The selections are mainly from prose writings, and range from the *Edda* of Snorre to the works of the later ecclesiastics. The normal orthography generally in use is maintained, but examples are given in an appendix of the spelling found in MSS. of various periods. There is a full glossary, and an abundance of practical notes and comments. We cordially recommend a work which the name of its editor alone is sufficient to approve, and which is calculated to be widely useful.

THE Société de l'Orient Latin, lately founded in Paris for publishing mediæval travels and chronicles relating to the East, has issued as its first text Guillaume de Machaut's *Prise d'Alexandrie*, edited by M. L. de Mas Latrie (Paris: Leroux).

This hitherto unpublished chronicle of Pierre (de Lusignan) I., King of Cyprus from 1359 to 1369, is of considerable historical importance, though its 8886 verses (from 1. 1009 the numbering is in excess by one) possess little literary merit. The editor's copious index and chronological table are very useful for reference; while his notes and preface, to which are added copies of documents relating to the family of Machaut, throw much light on the life of the author, and the events related in the poem. In these respects the editing resembles that of many works of our own Rolls Series, whose plan the society has adopted for its publications; we regret to add that it also resembles some of them in its philological badness. There is no examination of the relative value of the five MSS. of the work, and we incline to think that the one selected for the text is by no means the best; fortunately the variations are not great, and the more important are given in notes. Some of the verses will not scan as printed; and as the work is of the fourteenth century, the absence of a glossary is hardly compensated for by the text being printed in italics, and with long *s's*. But as M. de Mas Latrie believes (Preface, p. xxvii.) that the poet altered *estoit* into *estat* for the sake of the rhyme, and *avec* into *aveques* for that of the metre, he is evidently a stranger to scientific philology; so we must be thankful for his assurance of the accuracy of his text, and not wonder at such a mistake as *sajettes* for *saiettes* (Lat. *scutitæ*).

**Ethnography and Philology of the Hidatsa Indians.** By Washington Matthews. (Washington: Government Printing Office.) This is a work which reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned with it. The United States Geological and Geographical Survey, under whose sanction it has been published, is to be congratulated upon its enterprise and appreciation of its scientific duties, and Mr. Washington Matthews upon the care and thoroughness with which he has performed his task. The Hidatsa Indians—or Hidacha, as the name is to be pronounced—are an offshoot of the Dakota family, and are also known by the names of Minnetari and Grosventre, the latter name, however, being properly applied to an unallied tribe some hundreds of miles to the west. What remains of them is to be found in the permanent village at Fort Berthold, which they inhabit conjointly with the relics of two other tribes, the Mandans and the Arickaris. The philological phenomenon presented by this joint settlement, which reminds us of an ancient *συνουκισμός*, is at once curious and suggestive:—

"This trio of savage clans, although now living in the same village, and having been next-door neighbours to one another for more than a hundred years on terms of peace and intimacy, and to a great extent intermarried, speak, nevertheless, totally distinct languages, which show no perceptible inclination to coalesce. The Mandan and Minnetaree (or Grosventre) languages are somewhat alike, and probably of a very distant common origin; but no resemblance has yet been detected between either of these and the Arickaree. Almost every member of each tribe understands the languages of the other tribes, yet he speaks his own most fluently; so it is not an uncommon thing to hear a dialogue carried on in two languages—one person, for instance, questioning in Mandan, and the other answering back in Grosventre, and *vice versa*. Many of them understand the Dakota, and use it as a means of inter-communication, and all understand the sign-language."

The idiom shares the polysynthetic characteristics of the American languages generally, and much use is made of suffixes. Thus *i* prefixed to verbs forms nouns of instrumentality, and these again other nouns with or without the syllable *ma* prefixed to them. As in several other barbarous dialects, many nouns are never heard without a prefixed possessive pronoun, while the language of the women and of the men differs slightly, the former substituting *r* for *d*, and the latter preferring *l* and *n*. The mythology and folk-lore seem very interesting, to judge from the specimen

given; the chief object of worship and reverence "is, perhaps, Itsikamahidis, the *First Made*, or *First in Existence*." Mr. Matthews hints at the possibility that the idea of "The Great Spirit" met with among both the Hidatsa and other Indian tribes has really been derived from the white men. The Hidatsa bear a good character; they are industrious, hospitable, and honest, and their marriage ceremonies and customs may be recommended to the notice of Mr. McClellan.

### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—(Friday, October 12.)

F. J. FURNIVALL, Esq., Director, in the Chair. Fourteen new members were announced. Mr. Furnivall reviewed the work of the Society and its leading members during the last year and a-half, and insisted that the Society's first object, the promotion of the chronological and intelligent study of Shakspeare, the bringing-out of his growth in spirit and art, had made enormous progress. He then read the following papers:—1. By Mr. P. A. Daniel, "On the Mistakes in the late Mr. Halpin's Short-Time Analysis of the *Merchant of Venice*," showing that at least eight days were mentioned in the play, with one interval of, say, a week, and another of at least a few days, or maybe two months and a-half. 2. By Mr. P. A. Daniel, showing that Iago's *squadron* in his sneer at Cassio (*Othello*, I., i., 22) meant a corporal's guard of twenty or twenty-five men. 3. By Mr. W. Wilkins (Trin. Coll., Dublin), showing that Touchstone's "feature" in *As you Like It*, III., iii., 3, meant "facture," *making* (in the early English sense), composition, verses. 4. By Dr. Brinsley Nicholson, an illustration, by a quotation of 1640, of the *Tempest* line, I., ii., 102, as to one telling a lie till he believed it; a quotation from George Withers's *Great Assizes holden in Parnassus*, 1645, a trial of Shakspeare and other dramatists and poets. 5. By Mr. Furnivall (a), confirmation of William Herbert being the "W. H." of the *Sonnets*, from Lord Clarendon's description of the clever plain women he (Lord Pembroke) loved, suiting Shakspeare's dark mistress; and from Wm. Herbert's likeness to his mother in Lodge's Portraits. (b) A use in 1570 of the *Hamlet* sear (of a pistol-lock)—"whose lungs are tickle o' the sear."—This expression was capitally illustrated by Mr. Hetherington, who quoted a Cumberland farmer's remark to him on a hot-tempered woman, "She's as tickle as a mouse-trap: touch the spring, and off she goes!" (c) Proof that the Duke's "forked arrows" in *As You Like It* were barbed and not pronged ones. (d) Illustrations of "Master" Launcelot in the *Merchant of Venice* (he, being one of "the rascability of the popular," claimed to be a gentleman or esquire), of Goodman Verges, &c., from Sir Thomas Smith, &c. Dr. Grosart's tracing of a doubtful signature of the dramatist "John Ford, 1641," was exhibited.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—(Thursday, October 18.)

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair. Mr. Barclay V. Head read a paper, supplementary to his former article, on "Cyzicene Staters." A fresh instalment of thirty staters from the same hoard, presenting new types, formed the occasion for some additional notes on the subject, and also for a review of M. Six's criticisms on the previous essay.—The President read a paper on "Three Roman Medallions, of Postumus, Commodus, and Probus," from his own collection, the first presenting considerable interest.

### FINE ART.

United States Centennial Commission, International Exhibition, 1876. Reports and Awards. Group 11. Edited by Francis A. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Awards. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1877.)

THE official Reports of the Philadelphia Exhibition are now being issued; ten groups are already published, and the remaining twenty-six will soon follow. Pottery, porcelain, glass, and artificial stone comprise the objects in Group 11, the Report being pre-

faced by admirable introductory remarks on the development of the potter's art in Europe during the last century, and on the general character of this exhibition of ceramic wares, drawn up by Mr. Soden Smith, Art-Librarian of the South Kensington Museum, who was appointed Chairman of the Group, and the Judge for Great Britain.

Hard porcelain, developed by the discovery of Böttcher, had attained at Meissen its highest point of excellence, and was also produced in the last century in several places in Germany, and in other countries of Europe. In England, it was made at Plymouth and Bristol, and hard porcelain was fabricated at Sèvres in 1768, together with the rich *pâte tendre*, till 1800, when Brongniart discontinued the latter; with which, pure as it is in material and perfect in potting, hard paste can never compete as an artistic medium.

In the last century, soft paste rose to the highest perfection in point of execution which a decorative material had ever attained. In 1585, Francesco de' Medici made soft porcelain, but the art was soon lost. The first attempt to make porcelain in England was due to Dr. Dwight at Fulham; then came Bow, and Chelsea followed later with great success. Its figures, though often deficient in modelling, are, according to the author, the best in texture of any soft porcelain, and the vases and other ornamental pieces richer in colour and gilding than those of any other manufactory, though wanting in the symmetry of Dresden and the refinement of Sèvres, where the manufactory quickly accomplished its aim in the production of elegant and luxurious objects, suited to the courtly and artificial life of the period. The secret of success was in the employment of the most capable artists. There were conceived these pastoral subjects bright with Arcadian impossibilities, touched with a light fairy grace, as though the pencil were unconscious of any severer task than that of indicating courtly shepherds and shepherdesses, groups of Cupids, or wreaths of flowers. The texture of the porcelain is of the utmost delicacy, and the glaze into which the colours sink and blend soft as satin to the touch.

Passing on to the *fauçenne* of France and Germany, Mr. S. Smith arrives at Wedgwood and his basalt, jasper, and cream wares, and shows how completely he revolutionised the potter's art in England; but after him a great variety of wares wanting in originality continued in the market. In 1851 England saw how she had lagged behind her chief competitors in industrial design, and she has since made resolute efforts to remedy her shortcomings.

The number of exhibitors in the American Exhibition was 592, of whom 199 were from the United States. Europe is not represented at her best, and it is unnecessary to dwell on her well-known productions. The porcelain of greatest interest is that of the United States and of Japan.

The important pottery collection of the United States was the first shown in any national exhibition, and is not only important for its examples of manufacturing industry, but also from the sudden and remarkable development which the potter's art has attained in America. It likewise illustrates the supe-

rior character of the natural materials to be found in the United States, and the desire to utilise them on the part of the manufacturers. The large space taken by them in the Exhibition was occupied by wares of excellent body and glaze. Coarse pottery was early made, but about the year 1830 a porcelain manufactory was established at Philadelphia, in which table-ware was made of a hard porcelain of good and serviceable quality. It lasted only a few years. In 1854 an effort was made at Trenton, New Jersey, to imitate the English white granite wares, and this, in 1870-3, became a perfect success, and many other granite potteries were established in the States of the Union. The American white granite resembles the hardest English earthenware, but is not so hard as Mason's vitreous iron-stone. It is remarkably free from impurities, and the glaze is full and transparent, with little tendency to craze. The forms are copied from the English and French wares. There are now in the United States potteries employing from 12,000 to 15,000 workmen, and the city of Trenton bids fair soon to become the Staffordshire of America.

Japanese porcelain was represented by collections of great interest, and constituted one of the most important features of the ceramic department. The seats of manufacture most notably represented were the various localities in the provinces of Satsuma and Kaga, and the city of Kiyoto, for stoneware and earthenware; for porcelain, factories in the provinces of Ise, and Owari, and Arita in Hizen, all having their distinctive characteristics, not so much of material as of style. The earthenware of Satsuma is extensively represented; the soft, creamy ground, enhanced by minute crackles, forms a most effective surface on which to scatter birds, flowers, and insects. The Kaga ware is splendid in decoration, the ground covered with a fine red, on which the most complex patterns are applied in gold, with a wonderfully rich effect. The Japanese porcelain exhibits specimens which, as regards the technicalities of the manufacture, are among the most remarkable efforts of the art ever known. Vases eight feet high are perfectly potted and gorgeously decorated with red, gold, and lacquer in low relief; plateaux upwards of three feet in diameter—one in blue, with swimming fish, the other with peonies and pheasants—of a most uncommon size to be made on the wheel, were fine examples of skilful manipulation and artistic ornament. These are from Arita, the centre of the porcelain manufacture; but many other specimens of equal size were exhibited. Still more remarkable are the flat slabs, six feet in diameter, wonderful examples of manufacture in hard porcelain, and also notable for the beauty and boldness of the decoration of blue flowers on the white ground. A pair of screens formed of thick slabs of porcelain, 38 in. x 26 in., are remarkable, not only for their size, but also for the fine blue ground with sprays of bamboo in white.

Firebricks, stoneware, cement, bricks, and machinery for manufacturing them, were all represented in the Exhibition; and glass and glass ware complete this interesting Report.

F. BURY PALMER.



## NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

WE understand that a *Catalogue raisonné* of the work of a French artist who was much in England, and who, during many years, held relations with Englishmen already distinguished or destined to be distinguished, is not only in preparation by M. E. Bocher, but has proceeded far towards its completion. Gravelot, for some time the master of Gainsborough, and the acquaintance of Garrick, is an artist who has fortunately not been wholly neglected by recent writers on English art, and he has been made a subject of special study by the most prominent of recent French historians of eighteenth-century design. But it is reserved for M. Bocher to make an adequate record of all his indefatigable labours, whether in that heroic kind in which neither he nor others of his epoch succeeded, or in that humbler field of domestic illustration—the illustration above all of novel and comedy—in which the French artist, almost naturalised in England, has been so deservedly admired.

At a meeting held at Ayr, on the 19th inst., it was determined to establish an Archaeological Association for the counties of Ayr and Wigton. The object of the Association is to preserve, by the publication from time to time of careful and accurate plans, drawings, and descriptions, some record of the various prehistoric and mediæval remains in the district; and also to print early charters, inedited MSS., and other matter relating to the history and antiquity of the counties. The Earl of Stair is President; and the Marquis of Bute, the Marquis of Ailsa, the Earls of Eglinton, Galloway, and Glasgow, Viscount Dalrymple, Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Sir William Montgomery Cunningham, M.P., Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Sir Herbert Maxwell of Monreith, and Sir William Wallace of Cairnryan, are Vice-Presidents. Mr. Cochran Patrick of Woodside and the Rev. George Wilson are honorary secretaries.

A ROVEN journal announces that a stone statue bearing on its pedestal the inscription "Jeanne Darcques dite la Pucelle d'Orleans" has been found in a very old farmhouse situated in the village of Toussaint near Fécamp. The statue is undoubtedly ancient; but it has been covered over with a thick layer of plaster, so that its artistic merits can scarcely be judged at present.

THE ancient Hôtel la Vallette, on the Quai des Célestins, has lately, like so many of the fine old hôtels in Paris, been converted into a school-house by the Oratorians. Two of the *salons* of this splendid dwelling are decorated with paintings by Lesueur, representing the history of Tobias and various scenes in the life of Moses. It is well worth a visit.

THE whole-length portrait of the Mayor of Wigan, Walter Mayhew, Esq., by Mr. Charles Mercier, subscribed for in commemoration of the opening of the new Market Hall, is to be unveiled on Tuesday next, the 30th inst.

THE *façade* of the new Opera-house in Paris, which has remained hitherto somewhat dark at night, is henceforth to be lit with the electric light according to a new process devised by M. Denayrouse.

AN exhibition of the works of the late much-esteemed Norwegian painter Adolf Tidemand has been held this summer in the university at Christiania. Unfortunately, several of his most popular works, including *The Bridal Procession through the Wood*, and *Hunting the Reindeer*, were absent; but his artistic growth was well seen from its earliest beginnings to its latest manifestations as exhibited in a sketch for the last work he undertook—*Christian IV. laying the Foundation of Christiania*—a work which he did not live to accomplish.

Nor content with the artistic reputation it has derived from its new town-hall, Manchester is

now seeking to rival Liverpool by the establishment of an art gallery and museum worthy of such a centre of wealth and industry. Undoubtedly it would seem as if Manchester, of all towns, with its great manufacturing interests, ought to try to diffuse a higher art culture among its workpeople; only by so doing, indeed, can it hope to compete with the artistic wares produced in the manufactories of France and Belgium. Manley Hall has been mentioned as a suitable locality for the proposed gallery; but it seems probable that a building will be erected in a more central position, and more especially adapted for the purpose.

THE *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* begins its thirteenth yearly volume this month. It opens with a long article by Hermann Hettner on "The Characteristics of Dominican Art in the Fourteenth Century," giving in particular a detailed account of the cycle of frescoes in the Spanish chapel of Santa Maria Novella at Florence, generally ascribed to Taddeo Gaddi and Simone Memmi. Among the representative saints of the Dominicans, St. Thomas Aquinas, after their founder, holds the chief place. Some allusion to his doctrine is to be found in many of the works of the Dominican artists, but in none so plainly as in the frescoes of the Spanish chapel, which are really, as Herr Hettner points out, merely a pictorial rendering of his great work, the *Summa Theologiae*. Outline illustrations of two of these frescoes, an allegory of the seven theological virtues and the seven liberal arts, and an allegory of the Church Militant, are given, as well as a quaint representation of the Church, the Bride of Christ, as an enclosed garden. Those interested in the progress of the excavations at Athens will be glad to read Dr. Julius' account of those undertaken on the southern declivity of the citadel, and of the important results which they have yielded during the last fifteen months; nor must we forget to mention as one of the attractions of an unusually rich number a good etching by Unger of a clever picture by Eug. Blaas, called *A Venetian Tailor's Apprentice*, representing a scowling youth sitting in orthodox tailor-fashion on his board, while three pretty and roguish damsels who are employed on the same sort of work appear somewhat distracted by a fascinating customer who is being measured by the old tailor. The *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* has been giving lately a selection of etchings from modern works, and proposes to continue them during the coming year.

Two pictures among those on which M. Legros is now engaged are progressing slowly to completion, and are at least sufficiently finished to allow us to say that they will be as full of permanent interest as anything he has painted. With no immediate charm of colour, with no piquant prettiness of form, and unaided also—it is well to note—by the adroit eccentricity that at once compels attention, these works of M. Legros, like most of his others, would probably be passed without much notice by the saunterer in popular galleries; but if exposed as they should be, with but few and fitting companions, they will receive a fair share of sympathetic remark. *Les Affamés* is not only the most striking, but is the one for which the artist himself has the least prepared us. The interest in very humble life, of country peasant, beggar, or vagabond, is, indeed, no new thing; but for the first time within our observation it is directed in the *Affamés* to the inhabitants of the shabbiest slums of great cities, who yet are not brought upon the canvas with a crude realism, forgetful almost of decency, and certainly of artistic dignity, but with all the suggestions of rough yet restrained pathos which elevate the subject. The picture, while in one sense imaginative, is true to actual life and character, as the curious seeker after these things may certainly find them in an afternoon's walk in the purlieus of Leicester Square, or in those of that much less known foreign-quarter, at the top of Rathbone

Place, a little north of Oxford Street. The scene is a French restaurant of the humblest kind, which boasts no *cabinets particuliers*, and no advertisements in the newspapers; but where three isolated men sit apart, though at the common table, over the scantiest meal of sour wine and soup, which a landlord, who may be cook, and is certainly waiter, is now serving them. Facing us, and in the middle of the picture, a rough and uncommunicative, and even mysterious personage silently consumes that which is provided. In the foreground is the uncouth back of a second guest, while to the right sits the figure in whom the interest of the work centres: a very worn and thin and haggard man, gravely meditative—an exile, probably, or one who has "had losses." The treatment of the apartment is in absolute keeping with that of the few figures who people it. The room is dark and bare, yet a carefully-set table-cloth, of thus far spotless neatness, tells of what are probably the best days of the week for the frequenters of the restaurant, and the principal personage retains much dignity and reserve in his poverty. M. Legros' other picture is of a French provincial church in much darkness. There are five figures. In the foreground a heavy-featured but worthy peasant woman sits by a young blonde girl of refined beauty of expression. Elsewhere another woman kneels in dramatic and truthful attitude of fervent devotion. A little old woman stations herself further back, near to the candles which the faithful may buy, and not far from her there is an old man who comes twice daily to his worship. Here, as in almost all M. Legros' work, he has told no story—as story is generally understood—but has none the less patiently looked into, and patiently set forth, the characters of those grouped together in his pictures; and in all art to set forth a character with patience is to tell a story enough for those whom alone it is worth while to consider.

*The Archaeologia*, vol. xlv., part I. (Society of Antiquaries.) By far the most important paper in the last part of the *Archæologia* is Dr. Schliemann's account of the site of Homeric Troy. It was read before the society on June 24, 1875, and the facts and inferences contained in it have long been familiar to the public. The map and plates by which it is illustrated are very useful. Next in general interest come Mr. Freshfield's notes from the parish books of St. Margaret, Lothbury, and two other City churches. There is a slight confusion in mixing passages from three sets of account-books in one paper, and we must protest strongly against the spelling of the extracts being reduced to one uniform standard; on all other accounts the article is a remarkably good one, and must be of great interest to everyone who is anxious to know how Londoners lived in former days. Centralisation has made less rapid strides here than in most other European lands, but it is astonishing to find how absolute was the freedom from outward restraint that the inhabitants of each particular parish enjoyed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. We know that liberty of this sort was often productive of great injustice to the weak, but we believe that we owe in a great measure to our parochial organisation—and to the accident that the greater number of our parishes were narrow in area and small in population—the fact that Englishmen wherever they have gone have found themselves competent to extemporise a good working government on the spur of the moment. Mr. Sandwith's paper on Cyprian pottery is useful from the number of accurate and beautiful illustrations that accompany it. We are inclined to believe it probable that he has at length arrived at a firm basis on which to build a chronological classification of these interesting objects. The early statutes of Chichester Cathedral are printed by Mr. Walcott, accompanied by a large body of notes, some of which seem to have but little bearing on the matter in hand.

## THE STAGE.

## RECENT PLAYS.

THE expectations which were excited by the announcement that the late Lord Lytton had left an unfinished comedy of modern life which required but little to render it complete have not, unfortunately, been wholly fulfilled by the production of *The House of Darnley* at the Court Theatre. Some mystery, it may be observed, attaches to the history of this work. Lord Lytton seems to have been originally tempted to try his fortune as a writer for the stage chiefly by the sympathy naturally felt by men of letters with the lofty aims of Mr. Macready's famous management of Covent Garden Theatre. During that management and the following engagement of Mr. Macready at the Haymarket—a period altogether extending over four years—he produced five plays, of which two—namely, the *Duchesse de la Vallière* and *The Sea Captain*, afterwards modified and called *The Rightful Heir*—were not successful; while *Richelieu* and *Money* took, on the other hand, a firm hold upon public favour, and are to this day numbered in the list of popular acting plays. On the whole Lord Lytton's essay in the difficult art of writing dramas that were not merely to be read but to be acted was sufficiently striking. The number of dramatists who could boast of having written a substantial piece which, after holding the stage for forty years, is yet certain to be again and again revived is small indeed. Lord Lytton was the author of three such pieces. Nor was their success attributable to accidental causes. Complaints have often been made of a certain artificiality about the personages of these plays; and it has been observed with truth that it is not always easy for an audience to conceive that human beings in the circumstances in which they are presented would talk exactly as they talk. But these complaints are certainly due in some degree to the modern preference for the unideal on the stage, against which there is already a wholesome reaction. It may be allowed that the idealism of the author of *The Lady of Lyons* is not always, or often, of the truly poetical and imaginative kind; and that the lofty speeches of his virtuous characters lack the simplicity and sincerity which it is in the power of genius to give to diction even far more ornate than anything which is ordinarily heard in the daily intercourse of men. It does not, however, follow that his faults in this way are to be measured by his failure to reflect life with the unimpeachable fidelity of the *camera obscura*. Lord Lytton had with characteristic diligence and good sense studied his art in the most successful acting dramas then existing, the authors of which were no more solicitous to represent society as it is represented nowadays at the Prince of Wales's Theatre than they were anxious upon the question whether Pertinax Macsycophant was a name likely to be borne by a Scottish knight who had systematically cringed to the great and "booted" himself into place and fortune. What was to be learnt from these models he made his own, feeling himself, no doubt, upon the sure ground of experience; but there are qualities in his plays which can only be attributed to what, for want of a better term, must be called the dramatic instinct. He had the art of so presenting a story that the central point of interest was not lost sight of. His plots develop themselves sometimes amid a multitude of details of an incidental kind, and in spite even of the embarrassing company of characters which rather illustrate the action or complete the background of the picture than fulfil any necessary function in the story. In brief, the interest of the spectator is maintained and his curiosity excited, while his expectations are so far satisfied that there is always progress from act to act. In all these respects Lord Lytton was certainly superior to most writers of the school in which he studied, from Congreve downwards. Nor could he himself have failed to be aware that his prac-

tical success—in spite of one or two failures—was altogether of an exceptional kind. Yet from that time he ceased to write for the stage, for we need not count the comedy which he wrote in 1851, for the sake of aiding Mr. Dickens and his brother amateur actors in the work of raising funds for the benefit of the Guild of Literature and Art—still less his *Walpole*; or, *Every Man has his Price*, which, being written in rhymed anapaestic verse, could hardly have been intended to be performed.

It is upon this point that those who take an interest in the production of *The House of Darnley* would probably have been glad of some information. Did Lord Lytton, in the later days of a life of unceasing literary industry, repent him of his long neglect to furnish the theatres with new plays? Was *The House of Darnley* the result of this change of mind? Did it remain without a fifth act—a defect now supplied by Mr. Coghlan—only because death arrested the hand of the distinguished author? Or was this merely a literary exercise, taken up without any serious thought of the theatre, and long thrown aside because it did not appear to be worth completing? If the latter explanation is the true one, some injustice has been done to Lord Lytton's memory, for which his family must be held responsible. If, on the other hand, this play was really intended to be acted, it is impossible not to feel disappointment at its failure to fulfil the rich promise of forty years ago. The play is no doubt written with more art than the majority of pieces which appear in these times; but for consistency of story, for scenes of true comedy, for dramatic situations, or for brilliancy of dialogue, it cannot for one moment bear comparison with *Money*. It is hard to believe that Lord Lytton could really have been satisfied with a plot turning on nothing but the hasty assumptions of a jealous wife, which induce her to leave her home as precipitately as she desires to return to it when she has discovered that her jealousy was unfounded. There is certainly no freshness in this notion, nor has the author been able to present his story with a reasonable appearance of consistency of motive. It is to be observed that this comedy has much more the character of a drama than the older comedies the influence of which is still traceable in the dialogue. There are comedy scenes which display something of the author's power, but they are chiefly between the cool, selfish, egotistical, and refined Mr. Fyshe—who is represented with a very effective moderation by Mr. Bishop—and the playful Miss Placid, who finds in Miss Roselle a representative well able to do justice to the humour and coquetry of the part. These are, however, merely minor personages, and the character of the extremely cynical but inwardly good-natured Mainwaring—represented by Mr. Hare, apparently without much sympathy, though with many admirable strokes of art—is still subordinate. The central figures are Darnley, the banker, and his wife, Lady Frances; and it is in their fortunes that the audience are to be interested if the play is to attain its object. Between these two the action is of serious interest. The husband suspects his wife of something more than mere flirtation with her cousin; the wife is convinced of the husband's infidelity on grounds that certainly appear to require explanation. When the wife abandons home and child the situation attains almost tragic proportions. All this, it will be observed, belongs rather to the French school—of which M. Emile Augier may be called the founder—than to old English comedy; but in order to sympathise with the sorrows of a hero and heroine we must be made, in the first place, to believe in their reality; and herein the play lamentably fails. For a moment the dignified bearing of Mr. Kelly, and the refined anger, the tender, regretful reproaches, and the earnest pleading of Miss Ellen Terry touch a chord of sympathy; but the reaction is for this reason only the greater, for the audience cannot but feel that, as the sorrows of the twain

are due only to the arbitrary contrivances of the dramatist, so is the delay in bringing about an explanation manifestly ascribable to no other cause. The play, admirably acted as it is, attracts audiences; and it may be said that it yields a certain amount of pleasure; but it can have no influence upon the progress of dramatic art, unless it be to foster a belief that dramatic invention is exhausted, and that a lifetime's study of the stage may avail little even when combined with dramatic genius of a high order.

Mr. Gilbert's *Engaged*, at the Haymarket Theatre, is a very amusing and a very original piece. It is described by the author as a farcical comedy, but would more correctly be called a burlesque, if it were not for the arbitrary association of that term with the puerilities of modern extravaganza. Mr. Gilbert's purpose is of a two-fold kind. He has apparently been struck with the inherent faults of those intricate plots by which Mr. Wilkie Collins delights to tax the attention and overburden the memory of audiences; and, above all, he has been impressed by the essentially undramatic nature of the habit of laying special stress upon a number of trifling details of which the significance, not apparent at first, is to be made manifest in the sequel. Accordingly, one feature of the satire is the ludicrously involved character of the story and its tendency to have, as it were, not one but many keystones, all of which demand much laborious explanation, and give rise to not a little casuistry of a super-subtle kind. The second object is to make fun of sentimental people by insinuating that their lofty and impassioned utterances are not altogether so unselfish as they might appear. Something of this kind was aimed at in the author's comedy entitled *Tom Cobb*, but the ideas there indicated were certainly not developed with the same clearness and success as in the present piece, which displays much power of invention and an abundance of humour. There is nothing that can fairly be objected to in the cynicism of *Engaged*. The objects of its satire, such as the boastful patriot, the melodramatic intriguer, the simple peasant girl, the superhumanly innocent *ingénue*, and other conventional personages of the drama are all fair mark for that humorous exaggeration which necessarily exposes the weak side of things; and the notion of making these disinterested persons frankly betray their interested feelings now and then is productive of much amusement of a harmless kind. While our stage is deprived of the absolute freedom which in other departments of art has been found productive of good results, it is something to have found a field for satire which is fertile and not prohibited. Mr. Gilbert's parody may even do good and have some such influence over the stage as was exercised by the Duke of Buckingham's *Rehearsal*. The performance of the comedy on the night of its production was only in one or two instances quite satisfactory. It has, however, since improved, and *Engaged* now appears likely to be one of the most popular pieces of the season.

MOY THOMAS.

A "GREAT AMERICAN ACTOR" named Ciprico has made his appearance at the Surrey Theatre, in a "thrilling romantic drama, in six tableaux," entitled *Fates and Furies*. Mr. Ciprico is, however, unfortunately not so great as he is described; and the thrilling romantic drama is only calculated to "thrill" playgoers of a simple and unwary kind. The actor belongs to the old-fashioned school of artificial declaimers; the piece is a showy melodrama dealing with French history of the period of the first Revolution.

MR. PHILIPS is engaged to appear at the afternoon performances at the Aquarium Theatre, together with Mr. W. Farren, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Brennan, Miss Litton, Mr. C. Warner, and other popular performers. The programme includes numerous standard comedies, which will be produced in quick succession.



THE Queen's Theatre, in Long Acre, henceforth to be known as the National, reopens this evening with a spectacular drama entitled *Russia*, an adaptation, by Messrs. Reece and Farnie, of *Les Exilés*.

THE late Mr. Halliday's romantic drama entitled *Amy Robsart* has been revived at Drury Lane Theatre, in the place of Mr. Wills's adaptation of *Peccol of the Peak*, which has been withdrawn after a brief trial.

M. LOUIS FIGUIER, who is well known in this country for his popular books of science, has endeavoured to follow the example of M. Jules Verne by writing a grand geographical drama entitled *Les Six Parties du Monde* for the Théâtre Cluny. The piece appears to have little merit beyond that of its picturesque scenery.

## MUSIC.

### CRYSTAL PALACE.—SCHUBERT'S SECOND SYMPHONY.

WHETHER it is advisable to bring to a hearing the youthful works of great composers, and, if so, under what circumstances, are questions on which opinions are likely to differ. There can be no doubt that cases may be met with in which such revivals are of high interest. In music, as in most other things, the child is often father to the man; and where the production of early works throws light on the gradual development of a composer's genius it is always useful to have an opportunity of tracing the steps by which he arrived at maturity. Take, for example, the case of Handel. The earliest extant work from his pen is the small *Passion according to St. John*, published for the first time by the German Handel Society, and written when the composer was nineteen years of age. In this youthful work we find most distinctly the germs of Handel's later style; and on this account a performance of it would be extremely interesting. Or, to take another instance, we may refer to the case of Haydn. Thrown almost entirely upon his own resources, he early developed an individuality of style which distinguishes even his first works from those of his predecessors; and the revival of an Adagio from one of his earliest unpublished symphonies, which took place last season at the Crystal Palace, was therefore fully justified. But it is at least an open question how far it is worth while to perform compositions which show scarcely any originality, and of which almost the sole interest arises from the fact that they bear a name which subsequently became illustrious. I cannot help thinking that some of the movements from Mendelssohn's early symphonies which have been given at Sydenham belong to this class. They show the wonderful cleverness of the lad; but of his matured style we find scarcely a glimpse. So with Beethoven. I am not aware that anyone has ever thought of playing in public the three sonatas that he wrote at ten years of age, which are included in the complete edition of his works; nor would they be worth bringing forward. There is so much first-class music, both old and new, which is seldom or never heard, that it seems a waste of time to revive such as possesses no value but that which is purely historical.

These remarks have forcibly suggested themselves to my mind in connexion with the first performance of Schubert's second symphony (in B flat), which was given at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. I have no fear that any readers of the ACADEMY will suspect me of a want of appreciation for the works of one whom Liszt has well called "the most poetic composer that ever lived," when I say that the production of this work of Schubert's boyhood appears to me an error of judgment. There are few more delightful works in the range of musical literature than the composer's two last symphonies—the great one in C, and the almost more beautiful fragments of the unfinished work

in B minor. As it is known that these works were preceded by seven others, it is perfectly natural that curiosity should be felt as to Schubert's earlier symphonies. One wishes especially to know by what steps the composer attained to that mastery over the orchestra, that romantic and fascinating tone-colour, which is so characteristic of his later instrumental works, and which is the more remarkable when it is remembered that in all probability Schubert seldom had the opportunity of submitting any of his novel orchestral combinations to the test of actual performance. Hence the authorities of the Crystal Palace have done well to produce at various times the fourth, fifth, and sixth symphonies; for in all these we see the composer breaking new ground, trying fresh experiments; we get, so to speak, a peep into his workshop, and find in these works the germs of many, though not of all the peculiarities of his later style. But the symphony now under notice occupies an altogether different position. With the single exception of a characteristic persistence in one rhythm through the greater part of the finale, there is absolutely nothing in the entire work which even suggests its being a composition of Schubert's at all. If it had been announced as an unknown work of Haydn's or Mozart's, it may be doubted whether any connoisseur present would have discovered the real author. In the slow movement, indeed, the resemblance of style is at times almost ludicrous. And this is the more remarkable when we remember that in other departments of composition Schubert had already shown a very decided individuality. Not to speak of many fine songs, his great Mass in F, one of the most charming of his works, was completed some months before the commencement of this symphony; and the difference in style between the two is so great that it can hardly be imagined by those who do not know both. That the symphony in B flat is full of charming melody will not for a moment be disputed; but it is such a palpable reproduction of what others had previously done that the wisdom of its revival may be questioned.

A second novelty last Saturday was M. Camille Saint-Saëns' symphonic poem, "La Jeunesse d'Hercule," which, as is too frequently the case at the Crystal Palace, was placed at the end of the programme, and which I was unable to stay to hear. Why the directors of these concerts should show a special fondness for placing important novelties at the end of their programmes it is very difficult to see. Apart altogether from the probability, nay, almost the certainty, that those who stay to listen will be disturbed by those who are leaving the room, it is an injustice to the composer to submit his work to the judgment of an audience who, after listening to seven or eight pieces, some of considerable length, are no longer fresh enough to appreciate music which may probably make no small demands upon the attention. In the present instance, it would have been far better to place M. Saint-Saëns' work first on the programme, and to give Bennett's overture to *Parisina*, with which the concert opened, and which is no longer a novelty, at the close.

In Mendelssohn's violin concerto, and in shorter solos given later in the afternoon, Señor Sarasate, who made his second appearance at the Crystal Palace on this occasion, confirmed the favourable impression produced in the preceding week; the Andante was, perhaps, a little wanting in repose, but the first and last movements were played to perfection. The vocalists were Mdlle. Redeker, and Mr. Robert Hilton. The lady was unfortunate in the choice of her first piece—one of the least interesting numbers from Bruch's *Odysseus*—the music, moreover, lying too high for her voice; but she was much more successful in her songs, "Dithyrambe," by Schubert, and "Frühlingslied," by Mendelssohn. Mr. Hilton, who had not been heard before at these concerts, gave an air from Handel's *Ezio* and Loder's song "The Diver." He

has a good bass voice and an artistic style, and will be heard again with pleasure.

This afternoon a seldom-heard symphony of Mozart's will be performed, and Mr. Dannreuther will play a new concerto by a composer as yet unknown in this country—Xaver Scharwenka.

EBENEZER PROUT.

THE prospectus of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society for the coming season has been issued. Three concerts are to be given in St. James's Hall, on December 15, 1877, and March 2 and May 4, 1878. A very wise regulation has been made, by which all members are bound, if required, to submit themselves for re-examination. It is evident that such a rule as this will do much to keep up the high standard of efficiency which the Society has already attained. The conductor will, as during last season, be Mr. George Mount.

THE first of a new series of Classical Musical Evenings was given by Mr. Shedlock at the Victoria Hall, Bayswater, on Wednesday evening. The programme was chiefly selected from the works of Mendelssohn, including his Trio in C minor, the Variations in D for piano and violoncello, the "Variations Sérieuses" for piano solo, and the Andante and Finale from the violin concerto. The concluding piece of the concert was Kiel's piano trio in C minor. Mr. Shedlock was assisted by Herr Wiener (violin) and Herr Lütgen (violoncello); the vocalists being Miss Jessie Royd and Mr. J. G. Ranalow. Such concerts deserve recognition and support, as tending to promote a taste for the higher class of chamber music.

THE Cambridge University Musical Society appears to be as active and enterprising as usual. It is now rehearsing Astorga's "Stabat Mater," a work totally unknown in this country, which is to be given at an orchestral concert in December, when Volkmann's Serenade in D for stringed instruments, and Bach's Concerto in C minor for two pianos will also be performed. For the Easter Term concert it is intended to produce Kiel's "Requiem" and Beethoven's "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage."

WHAT is in reality, though not in name, a musical festival is to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne between the 5th and 10th of next month. Many readers of this journal know that for several years Mr. W. Rea, the organist of the Town Hall, gave a series of orchestral and choral concerts in Newcastle, which were ultimately discontinued for want of adequate support. The experiment is now about to be tried of giving six grand concerts for the benefit of the Newcastle Infirmary, and Mr. Rea, as conductor, Mr. T. A. Alderson, as organist, and Mr. Rea's choir have generously offered their gratuitous services for the occasion. There will be a band and chorus of 250 performers, with Mr. Pollitzer as leader, and the cast of soloists is a strong one, including among others the names of Mdlle. Edith Wynne, Mdlle. Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Signor Foli, besides Mr. Walter Bache as pianist. Among the works to be given are the *Messiah*, *Elijah*, Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, Smart's *Bride of Dunkerron*, a new sacred cantata *Heczekiah*, by Dr. Armes, of Durham, Mendelssohn's finale to *Loreley* and Concerto in G minor, Beethoven's Symphony in C minor and Concerto in E flat, and numerous overtures, vocal pieces, &c. The scheme is an excellent one, and it remains to be seen whether the people of Newcastle will give more support to good music for the sake of charity than in times past they have done for its own sake.

THE Council of Trinity College, London, have lately decided to throw open its higher musical examinations to women. The first examination under the new statutes will take place early next year.

ANTOINE ELIE ELWART, one of the most learned French musicians of the present day, died in Paris on October 14. The son of a Polish emigrant, he was born in Paris in November, 1808, and had therefore nearly completed his sixty-ninth year. His inclination for music manifested itself very early, and after studying the violin under Ponchard, he obtained an engagement when only fifteen years of age in the orchestra of a second-rate theatre in Paris. A year later, though he had received no theoretical instruction, he composed a Mass which attracted the attention of Reicha. He entered the Conservatoire, studied under Fétis and Lesueur, and in 1834 took the "grand prix de Rome." In Rome he composed a grand Mass, the larger part of an Italian opera, and a cantata for the death of Bellini, which was performed in the Teatro Valle. Returning to Paris in 1836, he was appointed assistant-professor to Reicha at the Conservatoire, and in 1848 he became one of the chief professors of harmony in that institution, from which post he retired in 1871. His works are very numerous, and comprise eleven masses, many smaller pieces of Church music, several operas, oratorios, and cantatas, four string quintets, some thirty quartets, numerous symphonies, overtures, &c. He also published a treatise on counterpoint and fugue, a manual of harmony, and many other theoretical and critical works.

A NEW opera, *Der Landfriede*, by Ignaz Brüll, was produced at the Opera, Vienna, on October 4. In an elaborate criticism which appears in last week's *Musikalisches Wochenblatt*, Dr. Theodor Helm, an eminent Viennese critic, speaks of the work in terms of only lukewarm commendation.

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